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## Cabinet to Weigh Emergency Move In British Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Prime Minister James Callaghan led in trade union chiefs tonight as he appeared close to declaring a state of emergency to handle a mounting industrial crisis.

With supply lines strangled by the pickets, the Cabinet tomorrow will "seriously consider" a state of emergency to assure the continued flow of essential goods, sources said. The sudden flurry of action followed a grim forecast that a truck driver strike could force closure of the food manufacturing industry by next week.

Mr. Callaghan appealed to unions to repair their bad image and save his Labor government from being sunk by a wave of anti-union feeling in this year's general election. He also called in Len Murray, secretary-general of the Trades Union Congress, and Moss Evans, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Most of the 100,000 striking workers are members of the TGWU, a union advising the government. Murray said that some strikers were flouting appeals from Mr. Callaghan to ease their picketing.

**Concern Over Shortages**

With railroad engineers set to lead another one-day national strike tomorrow, their second week — the government was worried that critical shortages were looming. A state of emergency would give the government power to requisition trucks that could be used by troops. Another government statement on the crisis will be made in Parliament tomorrow, with employers alleging that

strikers are using violence and intimidation to block supplies, there has been a public outcry over the "secondary picketing."

Mr. Callaghan's call to the unions to repair their bad public image coincided with a grim forecast that a strike could force closure of the food manufacturing industry by next week. The warning came from the Food Manufacturing Federation, which told Mr. Callaghan in a letter that only 10 percent of raw materials were reaching food factories. Intolerable misery lay in store for the British public, the letter stressed.

Mr. Callaghan summoned a meeting of Labor Party members of Parliament to ram home the gravity of the situation. The Conservative opposition, the news media and employers have bitterly condemned union pickets who are blockading docks and firms not directly involved in the truckers' dispute. In a clear response to the public outcry, Mr. Callaghan told the meeting that the unions were under an obligation to inform the nation on how they were going to regulate their own affairs.

"Certain reforms in the practices of the trade union movement are essential," he said. "The government and the Labor Party will help them achieve these reforms wherever possible, but in my view they should be voluntary reforms."

The prime minister, who must call an election this year, told the Labor Party that if the unions did not take action to control their members, the consequence might be a Conservative victory at the polls. In a passionate, highly publicized parliamentary speech last night, Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, offered to help the government enact laws to curb union power. Her plea to bring order

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ayatollah Khomeini strolls to daily prayer meeting yesterday.

## Seeks Support of Army Khomeini Asks Iran For 'Law and Order'

By Paul Lewis

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, France, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today urged his anti-shah supporters to continue their campaign to overthrow the Iranian government, but he told them to preserve public order and win the support of the country's powerful armed forces for the "Islamic Republic" he wants to set up.

The cautious, more conciliatory tone of the 78-year-old Moslem leader's latest message to his large following in Iran was seen by diplo-

mats as a bid for military backing in his impending struggle for power with Premier Shapur Bakhtiar.

Aides said tonight that the ayatollah would meet representatives of the Iranian Army in the near future. They gave no details.

In a statement issued at his headquarters in exile here, the ayatollah told his followers to continue their general strike and demonstrations against the Bakhtiar government, as well as against the regency council to which the shah entrusted his constitutional powers when he left the country yesterday.

But today's instructions stressed, to an unusual degree, a need to preserve law and order, and win the backing of the armed forces and the police for the new nonaligned Islamic state that the ayatollah intends to set up.

He warned against "anti-Moslem" activities which would create disturbances and disorder. "What is more, he told his supporters to 'cooperate with security officers who are striving to preserve law and order.' He then appealed to the military forces and the police to 'abandon the shah' and support his Islamic movement.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Vietnam Moving Reinforcements Cambodia Fighting Seen on Rise

By Henry Kanim

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Fighting along the Cambodian border, in areas earlier captured by Vietnamese forces, rose to a new high yesterday. Western analysts reported today, and Vietnam was sending heavy reinforcements into a country it has invaded.

Vietnamese planes were reported to be bombing the provincial capital of Kampong Som on the south coast, which was captured in the drive to take the insurgents into the capital of Phnom Penh on Jan. 7. A heavy air strikes indicate that significant resistance has risen in this major city.

Heavy fighting continued in the west, and an undisclosed number of Thai fishermen were reported to have been killed. Thailand is said to be sending a patrol to Vietnam about 100 Thai fishing boats were reported to have left Cambodia's territorial waters, a traditional fishing ground for them.

Eight Vietnamese patrol boats said to be shelling and rocketing the western shore, and fighting also reported from Kong island shore. Vietnam was believed to be holding Kong island, which controls access to Cambodia's only port, Kompong Som.

### Peking Woos Inventiveness With \$6,300

PEKING, Jan. 17 (UPI) — China's push for creative thinking took a monetary twist today as Peking announced rewards of up to \$6,300 for inventions.

To qualify for an award the invention must be an "important scientific or technical achievement," the New China News Agency said.

Inventions will be graded in importance to win \$6,300, \$5,000, \$2,000 or \$1,000. "Especially important" inventions will be awarded a "special prize" the agency said, without elaboration.

## Suicide Is Reportedly Taught to Moonies

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI) — A California news magazine charges that followers of Sun Myung Moon have been "programmed" to commit suicide in defiance of opposition to their cult.

Recalling the deaths by suicide of more than 900 members of the San Francisco-based People's Temple in Jonestown, Guyana, two months ago, the magazine, New West, quotes a former member of the Rev. Moon's Unification Church as saying that he teaches his followers that death by their own hands is preferable to "deprogramming" — life outside the church.

New West quotes former Unification Church member Virginia Avery, 24, as saying that she attended a lecture at the Moon house in San Francisco in which "suicide lessons were given in which we were to cut with a razor a member were kidnapped by rents bent on 'deprogramming.'"

**'The best thing would be to throw ourselves in front of the deprogrammer's car, because then he'd be charged with murder,' ex-member says.**

our jugular vein. The jugular, they said, was quicker."

The magazine also quotes from a collection of the Rev. Moon's speeches entitled "Master Speaks." In one of them he reportedly tells his followers: "Will you complain against me at the moment of death? Without me, on earth everything will be nullified. So who would you want to die — me or you?"

The magazine adds: "The answering shout rings forth: 'Us.'"

Leaders of the Unification Church today retorted to a House subcommittee investigation into a number of charges, including one that the group is an agent of the South Korean government. The church leaders claimed that former Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., the

subcommittee's chairman, had failed to prove the allegations.

In November the subcommittee ended an 18-month investigation of U.S.-South Korean relations with publication of a 447-page report in part devoted to the Unification Church and Col. Bo Hi Pak, the Rev. Moon's principal aide. Many of the allegations were found to have been substantiated. A broad probe was recommended.

**'Expensive' Investigation**

The church's 279-page reply accuses Rep. Fraser, who ran unsuccessfully for a U.S. Senate seat last fall, of singling out the church to serve his political career.

Church officials took out a full-

page ad in the Washington Post today to denounce "the most expensive investigation of a church in modern history." They said that the Fraser inquiry cost \$685,000. "All Mr. Fraser could recommend after this incredible waste was another investigation," a church spokesman said. "Not only has the Unification Church suffered, but the taxpayer has had to carry the burden."

The investigation centered on allegations that the church and the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, an organization founded by Col. Pak, were agents of the South Korean government, and that there were ties between the church and the South Korean CIA.

Col. Pak said the charge that the church was founded by the KCIA was "utterly groundless." He said that Rep. Fraser was using the church "as a scapegoat to mask his own anti-Korean bias." He added, "We have important work to do and we'd like to get on with it."

He said that he and the church had been extensively investigated by a number of government agencies, including the IRS, the FBI, the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission. "I was cleared of all charges, one by one," he said.

## Iran Justice Minister Quits Anti-Shah Toll Feared at 30 As Soldiers Shoot at Crowd

TEHRAN, Jan. 17 (AP) — Pro-shah troops clashed today with thousands of anti-shah demonstrators in Ahwaz in the heart of Iran's southern oil fields. Sources said that at least 30 persons were reported killed or wounded.

Premier Shapur Bakhtiar's justice minister resigned, meanwhile, in dissatisfaction over anti-corruption laws and one of his leading political rivals quit parliament to campaign against him.

The Tehran newspaper Ettelaat said that the army opened fire in Ahwaz after tens of thousands of demonstrators had gathered in front of a mosque. The newspaper's initial information was that there were several hundred casualties.

In Washington, diplomatic sources said that the shah, now "vacationing" in Aswan, Egypt, would visit Morocco before coming to the United States to stay at the Palm Springs, Calif., estate of Walter Annenberg, the former U.S. ambassador to Britain.

An army spokesman in Tehran said that after morning prayers at the Ahwaz garrison groups of frenzied officers and soldiers ran through the city of 500,000 calling for demonstrations in support of the departed shah.

**Topping Statue**

One serious clash, he said, developed when armed soldiers came upon a group of demonstrators trying to topple a statue of the shah in an Ahwaz square.

An Ahwaz resident, reached by telephone from Tehran, said, "There's so much shooting outside that I don't dare go near the windows."

In Arak, a city 270 miles southwest of Tehran, an army officer threw himself under a moving tank after making an impassioned speech in which he said he could not go on living without the shah. There was no independent confirmation of the reported suicide.

Premier Bakhtiar, the head of a shah-appointed civilian government, called an emergency national security meeting to discuss the clash in Ahwaz. Gen. Abbas Gharabagh, chief of staff of Iran's 430,000-man armed forces, was among those attending.

The blowup confronted the Bakhtiar government with its first serious test of its ability to maintain law and order in the absence of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was spending his first full day abroad at Aswan.

But the opposition also had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Demonstrators take over army truck in Tehran yesterday, the day after shah's departure.

## Urges Religious, Political Unity Carter Asks Support of Bakhtiar

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (IHT) — President Carter, expressing the hope that the United States and post-shah Iran would continue as "good allies," today voiced strong support for the government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar and called on contending religious and political factions to unite in support of Iran's legal new government.

He declared, as he has before, that the United States has "no intention, neither ability nor desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran," and added that "we certainly have no intention of permitting other nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran."

Mr. Carter, speaking at a televised late afternoon press conference, also defended the normalization of relations with China, which will abrogate the U.S. treaty with Taiwan, a fact that has stirred sharp criticism among more conservative elements in this country.

And he said he had done "a fair ... and a proper thing" to invite former President Richard Nixon to the White House banquet honoring China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, despite the onus of Watergate that is still attached to Mr. Nixon.

"One of the major achievements of President Nixon," said Mr. Carter, "was to open an avenue of communications and consultations and negotiations with the Chinese which resulted ultimately in normal relationships."

**Visit to U.S.**

On Iran, which took up perhaps a third of the 35-minute press conference, the president noted that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi intends to visit the United States after he leaves Egypt during his current "vacation" out of his country — which many observers believe will be a permanent exile.

Although the United States in past years and until barely a fortnight ago has given strong support to the shah, Mr. Carter said that Washington now supports the Bakhtiar government in Tehran, which came to power "in accordance with the provisions of the Iranian constitution."

"We have encouraged to the limited extent of our own ability, public support for the Bakhtiar government for the restoration of stability, for an end of bloodshed and for the return of normal life in Iran," the president said.

While the United States has not "communicated directly" with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Shiite Moslem leader who, from his exile near Paris, has been calling on Iranians to throw out the shah and disavow the Bakhtiar government, Mr. Carter said, "Our views have been expressed publicly that he (the ayatollah) support stability and an end to bloodshed in Iran."

"And whatever his deep religious convictions might be ... that he permit the government that was established by legal authority in Iran and under constitutional procedures to succeed."

**50-50 Chance**

Washington officials, meanwhile, privately estimated that the government of Premier Bakhtiar had probably no better than a fifty-fifty chance of surviving, according to Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times. Officials reported that their initial assessment was that the Iranian military was not likely to mount a coup in the near future and that some opposition leaders were reconsidering their refusal to support the new regime. But there still were strong doubts about the government's ability to get backing from religious leaders.

In remarks on Iran televised last night but taped on Saturday, Mr. Carter, seeking to allay concerns about the effect a departure of the shah would have on the overall situation, said he believed that the Soviet Union shared the U.S. desire for "a stable Iran." He also said he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Young Cites 'Tremendous Influence' U.S. Aide Says PLO Merits Consideration

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 17 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be viewed realistically because it has captured the imagination of the Palestinian people and has become a "tremendous influence" in Arab countries.

Mr. Young said of the PLO, "We may not like it; we don't recognize it."

But U.S. dislike of the PLO will not make the organization's stature among Arab nations any "less true," he said in an interview with Interdependent, a monthly publication of the United Nations Association.

He noted that the United States has acted as an honest broker between Israel and the Arab states, but added that U.S. diplomacy was hampered by the lack of an "effective relationship with the Palestinian people."

He described the PLO's representatives at the United Nations as "very skilled politicians and very intelligent, decent human beings." He said he hoped that these delegates, with whom he has worked at the United Nations, would assume

• Mr. Young hints in an interview that he supports a suggestion of a "short military" action in Rhodesia involving U.S. and British forces. Story Page 6.

leadership of the PLO, rather than other PLO figures who have favored terrorism and the destruction of Israel.

He said the United Nations is a place which "supports the underdog," adding that Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., once remarked that the United States and the Soviet Union should have some influence at the United Nations. "But

they don't have nearly as much influence in the UN as the PLO."

Mr. Young said it was easy to disagree with the senator's statement, but he noted that in its relationship to the United Nations the PLO had acted as a "moderating influence."

On Rhodesia, Mr. Young said he was sure that Congress would not repeal trade sanctions against the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith "not only because it's against the international law we've agreed to, but because it's dumb."

He said there is not even democracy for white people in Rhodesia. "Only neo-fascists in this country would be willing to support the neo-fascism of the Smith regime," he added. "I don't think there's any danger of that being the majority in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Young also said he would be content to stay in his position as long as President Carter was in the White House and Cyrus Vance remained secretary of state.



## To Help Win Over Army

## Khomeini Urges Iranians To Keep 'Law and Order'

(Continued from Page 1)

is, the ayatollah's increasingly frequent declarations are promptly distributed throughout Iran, and tend to have immediate effect on the population's behavior in the crisis.

A diplomat remarked: "These messages really serve as marching orders for the mob in the streets the next day."

In today's statement, the ayatollah was severe on the shah and the government that the monarch left behind him. He said that the shah had "fled with the blood of the peo-

ple on his hands and his pockets filled with stolen money." He should be brought back to Iran "for trial and punishment."

At the same time, the ayatollah called again on ministers and members of parliament to resign from their "illegal posts."

## Note of Caution

The aging divine struck a new note of caution with the emphasis that he placed on preserving law and order and winning the hearts and minds of the armed forces and the police, who have generally remained loyal to the shah in the crisis so far.

Diplomatic observers linked this change of emphasis with the efforts that the ayatollah is making to set up a "provisional government" to replace the Bakhtiari Cabinet. He promised again today that the names of that "government's" members would be revealed "very shortly."

The ayatollah's aides tend to scoff at the present Iranian government, claiming that it cannot even fill all the ministries. Most observers feel that the preference of the armed forces will be crucial in the unfolding power struggle.

Little is known of the ayatollah's political maneuvers. After saying yesterday that the exile would have no dealings with the National Front, a catchall alliance of anti-shah forces, aides disclosed today that he conferred last night with Darius Forouhar, the front's deputy leader.

## Law and Order

Mr. Forouhar arrived in France from Tehran yesterday and was expected to see the ayatollah again tomorrow. This morning the ayatollah also met a prominent Tehran lawyer, Hassan Nazhi.

The ayatollah's plea for law and order and his gestures to the armed forces today came only a few days after he apparently offered an olive branch to the Western industrial powers, promising that an Islamic Iran would remain a reliable oil supplier.

Nevertheless, the ayatollah continues to speak against "foreign domination" of Iran, a phrase that clearly refers to the United States. His aides confirmed today that an Islamic government would not permit U.S. or other Western military bases in Iran.

Diplomats fear that the strongly Islamic and religious bent of his movement will work against the West. The ayatollah has spent 15 years of exile in Iraq, a milieu that was unlikely to influence him in the West's favor. Virtually all his identified advisers here are religious leaders of advanced years.



PRINCE MEETS PRESS — Iranian Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, walks between unidentified security men at his home in Lubbock, Texas, where he held a rare press conference on Tuesday. He has been receiving flight training in Texas. He said his father, the shah, will return to Iran.

## Pro-Shah Troops Fire At Crowd

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problems. A spokesman in Paris for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Shiite Muslim religious leader who has been the spearhead of the opposition to the shah, said the provisional Islamic government or revolutionary council which Ayatollah Khomeini plans to form for Iran would not include leaders of the National Front.

The liberal-progressive National Front, headed by Dr. Karim Sanjaby, headed the political side of the anti-shah movement, and spokesmen for it claimed that the ayatollah's spokesman had been misunderstood by Western reporters in Paris. But there was no misunderstanding among partisans for the Front in the French capital, and they were furious.

## India Bank Riot Leaves 1 Dead

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — The police fired today on a mob attempting to break into a government bank in western India, killing one person and wounding another.

The Press Trust of India said demonstrators attacked shops and banks in Ahmedabad, capital of Gujarat State, to protest a work-to-rule by bank employees.

The slowdown by nearly 500,000 bank workers across the country has disrupted commercial activity and held up checks worth several billion rupees.

The bank employees, who are demanding a higher cost-of-living allowance, have threatened to strike indefinitely from Feb. 2 if their claims are not met.

A spokesman for the front said that two representatives had left for Paris to meet with the ayatollah and "come up with a definite result or information about the revolutionary council."

A split between the ultra-conservative, 78-year-old ayatollah and the liberal or leftist politicians had been expected once the cementing focus of their joint campaign — the shah — left the country.

## Alleged Corruption

The ayatollah was opposed to the shah because the ruler's campaign to Westernize and industrialize Iran undermined Muslim traditions, including the authority of religious leaders, the church's hold on vast tracts of land and the subjugation of women.

The National Front leaders opposed the shah because he pulled back from promised democratic political reforms and gave the secret police and the army a free hand against his opponents, and because of the alleged corruption of government officials and the royal family.

Widespread strikes continued. Few trains ran. International telephones and some other telecommunications services were still disrupted. The central bank was paralyzed, with 10,000 government paychecks.

## Soviet Blast Detected

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17 (AP) — A strong underground explosion from a presumed nuclear test in the area north of the Caspian Sea in the Soviet Union was registered by two Swedish seismological institutions today.

and remittances to contractors held up.

"Nothing has changed. The shah has left, but the system is still there," said a National Front spokesman.

Oil industry sources said that a representative of Ayatollah Khomeini approved the export of 13½ million barrels of heavy oil, or about 2½ days' normal export, but this did not mean a general resumption of oil exports. They explained that the shipment was permitted to make room for crude oil to be refined for domestic use.

The heavy oil is used primarily for tanker fuel and steam generation plants, the sources said. They said it would be shipped to refineries in Italy, the United Arab Emirates, Singapore and the Netherlands.

## More Celebrations

Jubilant public celebrations of the shah's departure continued last night in Tehran despite the new political clouds and an earthquake in eastern Iran in which at least 199 persons were killed.

A spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun, Iran's Red Cross, said that 199 bodies had been recovered from the rubble in the remote eastern villages of Bazanabad, Khorramabad and Ebrahimabad. He said that about 1,000 homes and other buildings were destroyed, that the villages had a combined population of 1,800, and that troops expected to dig out more bodies.

The spokesman said that emergency supplies of food, clothing and tents had been sent from Mashhad to the village of Quaein, in the center of the quake area about 500 miles southeast of Tehran and 100 miles west of the border with Afghanistan.

Although most leaders of the armed forces opposed the shah's departure and remained loyal to him, only scattered brief clashes were reported as millions marched cheering and chanting through the streets. But Gen. Rahimi Larjani, the city's new military governor, warned that the army would intervene if the situation got out of hand.

Ayatollah Khomeini called for a peaceful march Friday, the 40th day after the anniversary of the assassination of Imam Hussein, the founder of the Shiite sect. Because of public resentment at Washington's support of the shah and anti-foreign pronouncements from the ayatollah, the U.S. Embassy urged Americans to stay at home, and other embassies were considering issuing similar warnings.

## Negotiations' Prospects Dimmed in Middle East

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Dayan to Mr. Begin's rejection of a more active Israeli negotiating strategy.

Israeli sources said that if Mr. Aherthorn and Mr. Hansell did not bring with them substantial changes in U.S. interpretation of two disputed articles of the compromise Egyptian-Israeli draft treaty, there will be little chance of a breakthrough without another meeting at the ministerial level.

The disputed articles deal with Egypt's demand for a mandatory review of the Sinai Peninsula security arrangements five years after the signing of the treaty and Egypt's attempt to soften a provision assuring that the pact would supercede mutual defense agreements between Egypt and other Arab states.

Another view widely expressed here is that the emphasis on legalisms during the Aherthorn talks will produce little, because the problems in the Egypt-Israeli stalemate are political — not legal — and cannot possibly be resolved at the sub-Cabinet level.

For that reason, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman is said to have argued at Sunday's Cabinet session that face-to-face talks with Egypt should be resumed without U.S. participation.

U.S. and Israeli officials emphasized that the subject of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River was not on the agenda of today's meetings.

On Sunday, Israeli officials confirmed that the government decided to correct a New York Times article in the Jan. 11 editions of the International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the Iranian interest in the Krupp steel works. The interest is owned by the government of Iran.

## Hassan Invites Him to Morocco

## Shah Talks, Cruises With Sadat

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi emerged briefly from seclusion at an Aswan hotel today to go cruising on the Nile with President Anwar Sadat, his host.

The monarch had left Iran and reached this winter resort yesterday, bound for the United States after a year of violent demonstrations against his rule.

Today he received an official invitation from King Hassan to visit Morocco. The invitation was in a message which Morocco's ambassador to Egypt, Abdel Latif Laraki, delivered to the shah at the Oberoi Hotel this morning.

It invited the shah to stop in Morocco on his way to the United States. Whether he accepted the invitation was not known. Mr. Laraki went back to Cairo after delivering the message.

## Virtual News Blackout

A virtual news blackout was imposed on the shah's activities, but the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that he would meet former U.S. President Gerald Ford tomorrow.

Diplomatic sources added that a three-way meeting between Mr. Sadat, the shah and Mr. Ford was possible. Mr. Ford arrived in Cairo

today at the start of a two-week, private Middle East tour. He was to fly here tomorrow and to stay at the same hotel as the Egyptian and Iranian leaders.

Reporters were denied access to the hotel. Informal sources said that Mr. Sadat and the shah resumed this morning the "informal, heart-to-heart" talks that they had begun late yesterday.

Sources at the hotel said that Mr. Sadat and the shah were seen before lunch walking separately on the hotel's lawn. The shah, wearing a blue tweed jacket and gray slacks, was accompanied by two members of his entourage. "He strolled, appearing a lot more relaxed than yesterday," a hotel employee said.

## Plans Not Known

After lunch, the shah, Empress Farah, Mr. Sadat and his wife, Jehan, went on a Nile cruise which lasted about an hour.

Egyptian officials said that the shah's plans were uncertain. Mr. Sadat was leaving it up to him to decide the length of his visit.

Egypt reaffirmed support for the shah's rule, but the authoritative Al-Ahram denied that Cairo was taking sides in the Iranian political strife. "Egypt's official position is to back the legitimate government of Iran," the newspaper said.

It quoted a high Egyptian official as saying: "The warm welcome given the shah in Aswan does mean that Egypt supports one against the other in the Iranian conflict. President Sadat and the shah are good friends; man usually needs a friend in circumstances."

## U.S. Colonel

## Dies in Tehran

TEHRAN, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Arthur Fineout, chief of staff of U.S. military mission in Iran, died accidentally at his home yesterday, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Fineout's death was "definitely the result of foul play or terrorism," which has claimed lives of two U.S. citizens during violence in Iran.

Sources said death was caused by strangulation. Newspapers here reported that the colonel had himself been upset at the current anti-U.S. feeling here and the capture of the shah. But the so-called evidence did not point to suicide but rather to acid death.

## Callaghan Weighs State of Emergency

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Mr. Callaghan insisted voluntary union action would be better than legislation and appealed to truckers to go back to work. But tonight there was no sign of an end to a dispute that government ministers say will result in 1 million workers laid off by the end of the week.

The strike by about 100,000 truckers, who are asking a 22 percent pay rise, has already seriously affected industrial production and fueled demands for curbs on trade union power — particularly the use of pickets.

The main controversy raged around the so-called "secondary picketing" of docks, firms and de-

pots not directly involved in truckers' dispute, which has piled supplies of essential commodities.

The six-week strike by 9,000 provincial journalists was ended tonight. The strikers, all members of the National Union of Journalists, accepted a 14.5 percent rise offered by newspaper owners and are expected to return to Monday.

But the London Times sister paper, the Sunday Times, said the strike was suspended. Nov. 30, a new agreement with printing unions, a new deal that the owners considered essential to the newspapers' fu-

## Carter Asks for Support Of Bakhtiari Government

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did not accept the view that Iran was vital as a "policeman" for the Gulf area.

Refusing to predict how long the Bakhtiari government might last, Mr. Carter said that a change in government leaders "doesn't mean that Iran will no longer exist."

"I think Iran will exist," he said in an interview on NBC-TV news that was taped when it was already known that the shah would leave the country, "and we hope that when it does go through this change which is obviously taking place, that they will be free of any outside domination by the Soviet Union, by us or anyone else, and that they will still be a factor for stability."

He added: "We don't predict that the Bakhtiari government or any other that might be formed would exist permanently. We hope

that there would be permanent stability there."

Asserting that it was his "personal opinion" that the Soviet Union wants a stable Iran, and that shares the U.S. desire for close with the future Iranian government, Mr. Carter dismissed once widely held U.S. view Iran was crucial to the security of the region.

Asked about Mr. Bakhtiari's statement that Iran would not be "the policeman" of the Persian Gulf, a previous justification for billions of dollars in U.S. military equipment purchased in years, Mr. Carter said, "Well, not sure the presumption that nation has to be the policeman of a whole area is sound."

U.S. intelligence officials, noting some increase in anti- and anti-U.S. broadcasts from the Soviet Union, have that there were no signs of any violent movements along border with Iran.

U.S. policy in recent years has been based on building up the military strength of Iran and Saudi Arabia as "two pillars" of security for the area.

But Mr. Carter said that just the United States "does not want to be the policeman of the world; it does not think a 'policeman' needed 'in any region of the world to maintain order by dominating others or having an overwhelming military force.'"

Air Force Gen. Robert Huy who was sent to Iran to urge military there to support the government, reported yesterday that the likelihood of a coup is slim.

But the main question whether Mr. Bakhtiari could so political support from other Iranian leaders who had disavowed him earlier and from followers Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who has been leading the anti-shah campaign from exile in France.

For that reason, a senior official said that Mr. Bakhtiari's chances were about "fifty-fifty." The Times reported.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that shah would be welcome in United States if he decides to se here. But officials refused to say that the shah would come here.

## Schmidt Denies Stating Choice In U.S. Politics

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt issued a statement today denying a New York Times report that he had expressed a preference for President Carter over Sen. Edward Kennedy.

"The chancellor has at no time expressed preferences for or against possible or real candidates for political office in the U.S.," a spokesman Klaus Bolling said, "other reports to the contrary are erroneous."

In a report from Bonn, New York Times correspondent John Vinocur quoted an "unnamed aide" as saying Mr. Schmidt favored a second term for Mr. Carter. The aide said Mr. Schmidt expressed his preference after last month's Guadeloupe summit meeting.

## Cambodia Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

east and west of the Mekong River, considerable fighting continues. Cambodian forces bypassed in Vietnam's swift thrust westward were offering heavier resistance now than during the Vietnamese advance.

Vietnam continues to maintain its hold, sometimes tenuous, on most of the major roads and towns, but even in provinces near the Vietnamese border and around Phnom Penh fighting remains serious.

Vietnamese reinforcements included significant numbers of armored vehicles, including amphibious tanks. They were reported to be moving westward on the highway linking Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh, and crossing the Mekong at Neak Luong.

The Vietnamese air force continued to carry out heavy raids by U.S.-made and Soviet fighter-bombers and other planes converted to combat duty. They are using bombs of up to 500 pounds and U.S.-made cluster anti-personnel bombs left from U.S. stocks.

A radio station in China continued today to broadcast fervent calls in the name of the Pol Pot government to rise against the Vietnamese, "the Kampuchean nation and people and the heroic Kampuchean revolutionary army are determined to transform this battlefield of aggression into a roaring volcano in which to burn the Vietnamese enemy," the station declared.

## Italian Communists

## On Trip to Vietnam

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP) — A four-member delegation of the Italian Communist Party left today for a weeklong visit to Hanoi to "deepen the knowledge of the reality of Vietnam in the stage of reconstruction after liberation and reunification, and [the knowledge of] the situation that has developed in the Indochinese peninsula," a party statement said.

The Italian party, the largest Marxist party in the West, has avoided criticism of Vietnam's role in Cambodia.

## Jewels Stolen At Munich Hotel

MUNICH, Jan. 17 (AP) — Jewelry worth 2 million marks (\$1.05 million) was stolen yesterday from a car left unattended outside a Munich hotel, police said.

A man identified as Hans-Peter Graef is being sought by police in the theft. The diamonds were stolen from two suitcases in the car of a West German jeweler who was in the process of checking out of the hotel.

The jeweler had returned to the hotel to get a third suitcase, leaving the diamonds unattended. The thief apparently had been tipped off on the contents of the bags, police said.

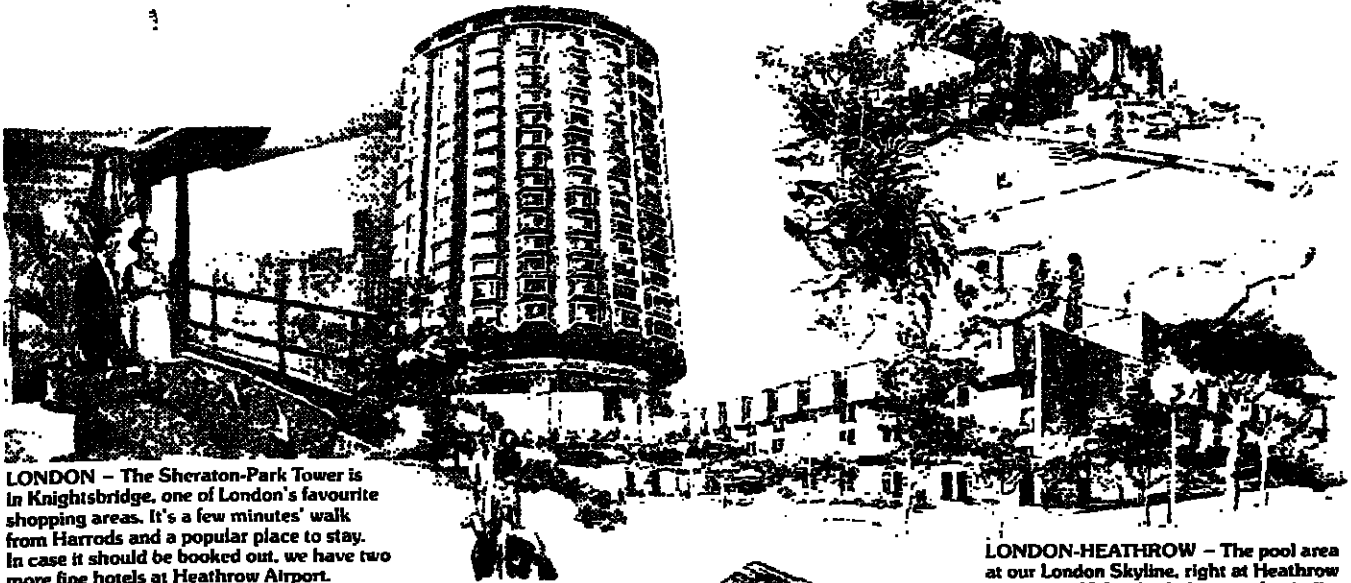
## Lisbon Train Cars Crash

LISBON, Jan. 17 (AP) — Two disconnected freight cars today hurtled into Lisbon's main train station and crashed, killing one person and injuring seven others. Police said the cars were being shunted when they broke loose and sped at more than 50 mph downhill into the station building, crashing through a barrier at the end of the platform.

## Correction

A New York Times article in the Jan. 11 editions of the International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the Iranian interest in the Krupp steel works. The interest is owned by the government of Iran.

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## Supreme Court Decision

Firm-Paid Pension Plan  
ruled Not to Be 'Security'

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — In a decision affecting millions of workers and the financial soundness of pension funds, the Supreme Court unanimously yesterday that a firm-financed pension plan is not a "security" and, thus, is not covered by federal securities laws. The high court rejected the arguments of the Securities and Exchange Commission and groups as the Gray Panthers that an employee's interest in his pension is akin to holdings of stocks, bonds or other forms of investment.

The Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 contain provisions designed to prevent fraud in the sale of securities. Under these laws, a person who sells securities must disclose certain information to the buyer. The laws also provide specific remedies for investors who have been defrauded.

## Complicated Regulations

Business groups such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and labor organizations such as the Teamsters have told the justices that, if the laws were found to apply to pension plans, the plans could be subjected to complicated new regulations and extremely expensive

litigation. Company-financed pension funds now cover more than 37 million workers and have assets of over \$250 billion — one of the largest sources of private investment in the United States. By one estimate, these funds could have been subjected to new legal claims more than \$30 billion by employees seeking greater pension benefits if the justices had decided that a pension is a form of security. The legal rights of most employees will be protected under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, a law specifically designed to protect workers' interests in their pension plans. That requires that employees be provided with detailed information about their retirement plans and that the plan be subject to certain rules.

But that law does not provide the same legal protection as securities laws provide. And it does not protect persons such as late John Daniel, the former truck driver who brought the test case decided by the court today. Mr. Daniel was a member of the Teamsters Local 705 for more than 20 years, working for various companies that contributed to a union pension fund. After his retirement in 1973, Mr. Daniel learned that he

did not qualify for any pension benefits because his years of service were not "continuous." He had been involuntarily laid off four months in 1961.

The 1974 law did not help Mr. Daniel because it took effect after his retirement. However, both the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ruled that Mr. Daniel could sue the Teamsters local and international union under the securities laws for failing to provide him with basic information about his eligibility for a pension.

Yesterday, the justices reversed the lower court. They concluded that Mr. Daniel had no legal basis for this claim, because a pension plan is simply not a security. In an opinion by Justice Lewis Powell Jr., the court concluded that Congress had no intention of covering pensions at the time it passed the new securities laws.

"Only in the most abstract sense may it be said that an employee exchanges some portion of his labor in return for these possible [pension] benefits," Justice Powell wrote. "Looking at the economic realities, it seems clear that an employee is selling his labor to obtain a livelihood, not making an investment for the future."

The ruling applies only to pension plans that are compulsory and "non-contributory" — that is, plans in which a worker must participate and in which the company makes all the contributions. Most pension plans fall into this category.

## Worker Contribution

Pension plans in which workers contribute a portion of their salaries to retirement plans have been considered covered by the securities laws — as have employee stock options and profit-sharing programs.

The Supreme Court ruling ended a bitter intra-governmental battle between the SEC, which was seeking broad authority to regulate pension plans, and the Labor Department, the federal agency primarily responsible for regulating pensions under the 1974 law. Under the decision, the SEC will have no jurisdiction over non-contributory pensions.

The position of the Teamsters and the Labor Department position that the securities laws do not apply to pensions was supported by the AFL-CIO, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Bar Association, the American Bankers Association, and the Chamber of Commerce.

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## State Stunned by Blanton's Move

## Tennessee Governor Pardons 52 Felons

ASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17 (UPI) — Gov. Ray Blanton, named in a parole-for-pay scandal, stunned the state by granting clemency to 52 felons, indicating that he may free six more before leaving office Saturday.

One of those that the outgoing governor turned loose today night was convicted double-murderer Roger Humphreys, of a political cron.

The governor apparently cannot be toppled from taking further action toward early release of prisoners. Legislative leaders said yesterday that, without exception, public officials across Tennessee denounced the governor for pardoning Humphreys, and many reported they were deluged with outraged telephone calls.

Gov. Blanton, who said he is the target of an ongoing federal investigation in which three of his aides have been charged with accepting bribes for executive clemency, met for three hours with his new legal counsel Monday night before announcing his action.

Gov. Blanton commuted the sentences of 23 murderers and 26 other felons. Fifteen of the murderers and 14 of the others had their sentences commuted to time served, making them eligible for immediate release with no parole supervision. The remainder had their sentences reduced.

The governor also pardoned three other prisoners — including another convicted murderer — giving them clean records.

## Powerless

The General Assembly is apparently powerless to do anything about Gov. Blanton's avowed plans to act on six other inmates.

"The power which the governor exercised was given to him without restrictions by our constitution," said House Speaker Ned Ray McWhorter, who had publicly opposed the release of Humphreys.

Humphreys, the 32-year-old son of Gov. Blanton's Washington County patronage chief, was convicted in Washington County of two counts of murder for shooting his former wife and her boyfriend 18 times with a two-shot derringer in 1973.

After his appeals were exhausted, Humphreys reported to the state prison in 1975 and served two months in the general prison population before being made a trustee. As such, he was given a job as a \$100-a-month photographer with limited freedom during the day.

Lamar Alexander, the Republican who will become governor Saturday, called Gov. Blanton's action "sickening."

Mr. Alexander said: "His contempt for the people disgraces his office. There is nothing else to say."

Foot Reattached in U.S. Surgery

ALBANY, New York, Jan. 17 (AP) — The nearly severed foot of a 24-year-old truck driver has been reattached in a 12½-hour operation involving veins the diameter of coat-hanger wire, doctors said yesterday.

Roger Feeney was injured on Jan. 10 when he left his truck and a snowplow slashed his right leg, leaving his ankle hanging by a two-centimeter flap of skin at the back of his calf, doctors reported. He was said to be doing well yesterday at Albany Medical Center Hospital.



COFFEE BREAK — Three female GIs warm up with coffee on arrival at base in Ramstein, West Germany, after being airlifted from Kansas to take part in Reforger winter maneuvers. Left to right are Spec. 4 Veronica Taylor, Pfc. Margaret Gordon and Spec. 4 Ruth White.

## For White House Dinner

## Nixon Invitation Brings Mixed Reaction

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT) — President Carter's invitation to former President Richard Nixon to attend a Jan. 29 state dinner at the White House for Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has provoked widely differing reactions from Mr. Nixon's former critics on Capitol Hill.

Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said that the invitation had been tendered to Mr. Nixon, as well as to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, because "it seemed like the decent, proper thing to do, inasmuch as President Nixon took the first step toward normalization of our relations with China."

Some observers believe that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford have been invited to the White House in part to blunt the attacks of conservative Republicans who are opposed to recognition of China and a new Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Others have suggested that, since the Chinese expressed a desire to see Mr. Nixon, the White House dinner would not give the former president the same opportunity to upstage Mr. Carter that Mr. Nixon would enjoy at his California home in San Clemente.

Mr. Powell told newsmen that if

Mr. Nixon had been unable to come to the state dinner, Mr. Teng would have visited the former president in San Clemente.

Mr. Powell said that Mrs. Nixon also had been invited, but had declined. No response had yet been received from the Fords, but the Kissingers had accepted the invitation.

It was understood that Mr. Nixon planned a low-profile visit here, with no other public appearances.

The decision, made personally by Mr. Carter, was assailed by some congressional critics as an attempt to rehabilitate Mr. Nixon. It was welcomed by other former Nixon critics, who preferred to let bygones be bygones.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., who played a key role on the Senate Watergate committee, said of the Nixon invitation to the White House: "He is being invited to grace the symbol that he disgraced."

## 'Profoundly Offensive'

Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., chairman of the House Republican Conference, as he was in May, 1974, when he called on Mr. Nixon to resign, said in an interview: "I do not feel, given the circumstances in which he left office, that it is appropriate for him to attend state functions of this kind. It's one thing for him to live out his life as a private citizen. It's another thing for him to take steps to rehabilitate himself as a credible voice in connection with public affairs and public policy."

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., one of Mr. Nixon's most persistent critics on the Judiciary Committee, said that it was "profoundly offensive, repugnant and inexcusable for Carter to rehabilitate Richard Nixon." She added: "I can't think of any reason why Carter would invite a man who has so disgraced his office and the constitution, other than to pander to the small number of Nixon loyalists."

But Sen. William Cohen, R-Maine, who played a leading role in 1974 on the House Judiciary Committee, said in an interview, "I think it's appropriate to invite the man who made the initial overture to China."

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., now as then chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, said: "It's okay with me. There's no danger of rehabilitation. There's no danger of his running for political office. For the limited purpose of rapprochement with China, it's okay."

Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-

Wis., third-ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, who also vigorously supported impeachment, said: "The country has learned its lesson from Watergate, and nearly all those who were involved have paid dearly for their participation. We would do better to forget about further penalties or limitations on those who were involved, including Nixon himself."

## Reportedly Thousands Each Year

## Flood Ex-Aide Says He Handled Bribes

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — For three years, Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., regularly accepted thousands of dollars in cash stuffed into white envelopes in exchange for helping the Virginia-based Airline Foundation obtain federal grants, Rep. Flood's former administrative assistant testified yesterday.

Stephen Elko described an elaborate triangular relationship in which Dr. Murdock Head, the foundation president, would summon Elko when in need of Rep. Flood's intervention and then carefully hand over an envelope with a check for \$10,000 to Elko. Elko, code-named "Malik" under the scheme, said that he then would deliver the money to Rep. Flood, code-named "Moustache" or "Mandrake" in Rep. Flood's Capitol Hill office. In addition to these payoffs, Elko said that every September for three years, Dr. Head would give Rep. Flood \$1,000 in "taxi fare" to get him to an annual Airline banquet.

## 'This Is a Business'

"Keep in mind, Steve, that this is a business," Elko recalled Rep. Flood saying when he joined the congressman's staff. "If you handle this the way I know you can, the rewards will be there for both of us," the congressman added, according to Elko.

The testimony was given during the first day of Rep. Flood's trial on bribery, conspiracy and perjury charges in U.S. District Court here. The 75-year-old House Appropriations subcommittee chairman is alleged to have taken more than \$65,000 from persons seeking government favors, including \$28,000 from Dr. Head.

In Rep. Flood's defense, his lawyers argued that the congressman had taken no bribes from anyone, but was the victim of a planned frame-up by his administrative assistant, Elko, said defense lawyer Axel Kleiboecker, operated on his

own to take bribes and influence the government agencies.

When Rep. Flood did intervene, it was on Elko's advice and without the knowledge that bribes had been paid, Mr. Kleiboecker said in his opening statement.

Elko, who testified under a grant of immunity, is serving a three-year prison term for his role as an intermediary in another alleged bribe scheme involving Rep. Flood.

With Elko as his chief witness, government prosecutor David Hinden said that he would prove that Rep. Flood used his influence in exchange for bribes from a wide variety of businessmen, including a West Coast vocational school operator, a housing developer, bankers in his home state of Pennsylvania, a New York rabbi and a manufacturer of prefabricated housing who sought to sell some to the government.

Elko, in each instance, allegedly was the intermediary. "If you want to inspire the congressman's interest," Elko told one favor seeker, "you have to come up" with money.

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numbers of politicians and the kind of political pull we have. We're going to kick this attorney general's ass so bad that no one will ever again dare to bring up CORE's name in court."

The one-year investigation began in 1977 and focused on CORE's fund-raising activities in fiscal 1976. The investigative report was tabled in a civil lawsuit filed against CORE on Dec. 27 by the Charity Frauds Bureau of the state attorney general's office.

The suit, in New York State Supreme Court, asks that CORE be dissolved and prohibited from soliciting funds "within or from the state of New York." The court has already ordered that an undetermined amount of CORE's assets be frozen in banks across the state, and that the organization suspend all New York fund-raising activities until the suit is settled.

It is the latest in a series of legal actions and investigations by law enforcement agencies and news media, all stemming from allegations by individuals and corporate representatives that they had been the victims of intimidating fund-raising tactics used by CORE.

## Corruption Charged

Mr. Innis called the suit "a vicious act of pure racism" and "a product of sloppy investigation and pure imagination." He said that CORE would become a "guerrilla organization, operating wherever and whenever we can," if the attorney general succeeded in significantly curtailing or ending CORE's operations.

He asserted that the charges resulted from collusion between the attorney general's office and James

Farmer, a co-founder and former director of CORE, who has accused Mr. Innis of destroying the organization through corrupt practices.

Mr. Farmer has promised to try to hold a convention to demand the ouster of Mr. Innis.

The report says that CORE collectors threatened businesses and individuals who refused to subscribe to its magazine or buy ads, telling them that "the troops" would be called out to demonstrate in front of the business, or that the individual would be labeled "racist" in the black community.

It asserts that CORE, founded in 1942 and long a prominent civil rights organization, used "minority youth . . . to extort money from the public for the benefit of an organization whose sole raison d'être has degenerated to the acquisition of more and more money."

Mr. Innis was abruptly dismissed by Mr. Carter Friday after the committee issued a press release critical of his policies. Two of the 26 members who resigned from the committee in protest have advised the White House that they will remain on the panel. They are Billie Masters, a member of the American Indian Women's Caucus, and Tin Myaing Thien, a leader of the Asian and Pacific Minority Women's Caucus.

## Arrests in U.K. Tied

## To Bombings by IRA

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP) — Police investigating London bombings by the Irish Republican Army shortly before Christmas arrested four men today in pre-dawn raids in southeast England, according to Scotland Yard.

The arrests were made after raids by 60 detectives on about a dozen homes, a spokesman said. He refused on grounds of security to say where the unnamed men were arrested or at which police station they were being held.

U.S. Airline Fatality Rate Low,  
But General Air Deaths up 18%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI) — U.S. airlines last year had the second-lowest fatality rate in history, but general aviation fatalities rose 18 percent, the National Transportation Safety Board said yesterday.

In its annual air-crash report, the board said that 1,690 persons died in general aviation accidents — up from the 1977 total of 436. General aviation includes such non-airline craft as air taxis, commuter services and pleasure craft. The report counts all fatalities aboard U.S. aircraft involved in accidents in the United States and overseas.

Board Chairman James King said that pleasure craft accounted for a third of the hours flown — and two-thirds of the fatalities. Deaths increased in air taxi accidents from 155 in 1977 to 165 last year; commuter airline fatalities rose from 27 to 36.

The scheduled airlines carried more than 286 million passengers last year — up 13 percent over 1977 — with a fatality rate of six deaths for each 100 billion passenger miles, the second lowest rate in history. In 1970, airlines had two fatalities per 100 billion passenger miles.

Airline accidents took 163 lives last year, well below the 655 recorded in 1977 — which included 574 deaths in a ground collision with the Canary Island of Tenerife. Both the general aircraft and commercial airline fatality record included the 144 passenger deaths in the September San Diego midair crash of a 727 jetliner and a private plane.

Mr. King said that last year's toll could have been much higher without the "fortuitous" circumstances that saved hundreds of lives in two crashes involving problems with safety equipment.

He noted that only two of almost 200 passengers died in a Los Angeles crash last March in which evacuation slides failed, and that only three persons were killed in a May National Airlines crash in Pensacola, Fla., during which passengers became confused about location and use of flotation devices.

Mr. King said that he has requested formal quarterly meetings in safety improvements with the Federal Aviation Administration, which he said considers economics in making decisions. "If you want to be perfectly brutal about it, the dollar trade-off is there," he said. "We have to create a climate where safety is economical."

First of the Nixon Documents  
To Be Opened to Researchers

LAGUNA NIGEL, Calif., Jan. 17 — The first personal papers and records of former President Richard Nixon to be opened for review will be made available to researchers beginning Tuesday at the Federal Archives and Records Center here.

Included are letters, memorandums, speech drafts and other material — 600,000 pages in 828 boxes — from "nonsensitive" files covering Mr. Nixon's vice-presidential years, 1953 to 1961.

"It is not so much the content of this material that is significant, but that these are the first of the Nixon papers to be open for public viewing," said Ken Rossman, chief of the Federal Archives branch.

All of Mr. Nixon's presidential records — an estimated 36 million pages of documents and 950 tape recordings — remained locked under tight security in the National Archives in Washington.

Mr. Nixon presented his vice-presidential records to the government in 1969. He informed the National Archives last March that he was willing to open some of his pre-presidential papers to researchers with restrictions similar to those set by previous presidents covering matters of privacy and national security.

"Much of Nixon's vice-presidential correspondence is now available for scrutiny," Mr. Rossman said. "The files contain the original letters to Nixon and copies of letters he sent."

"Most of Nixon's correspondence, however, with President Eisenhower and with some of the other important political figures of that time, people like John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, are not included in the files that are being opened."

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## But They Face Distrust

## U.S. Chinese-Law Experts Find Their Day Has Come

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — William Alford spent so much time studying Chinese history and language that some relatives despaired that he would ever get a job. One uncle even asked why he was learning Chinese — did he want to run a laundry?

But Mr. Alford, 30, also was graduated from Harvard Law School 18 months ago with a special expertise in Chinese law, and now he thinks those 11 years of study may pay off as U.S. businessmen seek lawyers with his special knowledge to help them get a piece of the newly blossoming China trade.

An associate with the firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman in Washington, Mr. Alford is one of a handful of lawyers across the country who have acquired — by schooling or experience, chance or design — a know-

edge of the Chinese language and the Chinese way of doing things. With the establishment of relations between Washington and Peking, Mr. Alford and the other members of his elite band may seem to be on top of the world, professionally speaking, but they face a formidable obstacle in the traditional Chinese dislike of lawyers.

## Considered Superfluous

"The Chinese believe that lawyers are troublemakers, pettifoggers, shysters and — this is perhaps the most damning of all — that they are utterly superfluous," wrote Preston Torbert of the Taiwan branch of Baker and McKenzie in an August, 1977, article for the American Bar Association Journal.

They can't understand why you would want to hire two bright people to obscure the truth," said Mr. Alford.

But with U.S.-China trade expected to jump into the billions of dollars, U.S. law firms are getting calls from clients who want a piece of the action.

One Washington-New York firm was asked by a client about the chances of China's gaining most-favored-nation status for import duties. Another firm is trying to get a Miami company the right to sell cigars made from Cuban-type tobacco in China.

As an indication of the increased interest in China among lawyers, the Federal Bar Association, the D.C. Bar, the American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the District of Columbia quickly scheduled a luncheon program for Jan. 31 on China trade, and the Federal Bar is planning a symposium on it.

"I and a lot of others are excited about the opportunities open for us now to combine our different interests — law and China," said Mr. Alford, who holds a master's degree in Chinese studies from Yale.

Nonetheless, he has mixed emotions about what appears to be a new Westernization of China — at least as far as the law is concerned. "I don't want to see China repeat the errors of the past," said Mr. Alford, recalling the way the Western nations carved up China into spheres of influence and established their own legal systems there. Britain ran the customs service in Shanghai as recently as the 1930s, he said.

## All Aid Cut Off, Refugees Refuse Order to Leave

HONG KONG, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Authorities today cut off all supplies to 2,700 Vietnamese refugees aboard the rusted freighter Huey Fong, anchored for 26 days outside the harbor here, and told the captain to sail to Taiwan. The refugees refused.

Hong Kong Security Secretary Lewis Davies told the refugees in a letter delivered on the coldest morning of the year so far, "We have given you food, water, warm clothes and medical assistance. . . . This may have misled you. It is therefore necessary to tell you that you cannot expect to be further reprovoked."

Mr. Davies said in his letter the vessel must proceed to its first scheduled port of call — Kaohsiung in southern Taiwan. He offered an escort to help the Huey Fong, but the refugees refused. "We are not going to Taiwan without assurance they will help us to resettle," Mr. Lao said. Taiwan has said it will not accept the refugees.

A government spokesman said the last load of provisions delivered to the vessel today contained biscuits, bread and canned vegetables. The ship has no cooking facilities and the refugees have not had hot food since they left Vietnam early in December.

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Italian children give the pope a Pinocchio puppet for the children of the archdiocese of Cracow.

## Pope Sees Accord on Mass

## Roman, Orthodox Dialogue to Begin

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 17 (AP) — Pope John Paul II said today that the Roman Catholic Church is about to start a dialogue with Orthodox Christians aimed at agreement on celebrating mass together — a step that would virtually seal unity after nine centuries of separation and conflict.

"I wish to inform you that a theological dialogue is about to be

opened between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church in order to eliminate those difficulties that still represent an obstacle for the celebration of the Eucharist," the pope said during his weekly public audience.

The announcement was made in a speech devoted to efforts at achieving unity among Christians.

## Ailing South African Is Denied Permit to Settle Near Hospital

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17 (UPI) — The government has refused to allow a 62-year-old businessman to settle near a hospital where he receives treatment for a heart condition.

South African radio reported that Muthusamy Packery, who last week applied for permission to live in Hatfield, a select suburb of Pretoria, must leave the area as a result of the ruling.

Mr. Packery, his wife and six children have been at the center of a racial storm since they moved into their leased \$95,000 home almost a month ago. Neighbors complained that property values would fall if the family were allowed to stay.

The neighbors brought charges

under the Group Areas Act, which makes it a crime for blacks, Asians and persons of mixed race to stay in a white neighborhood without special permission. "It is not that we have anything against them as people, but they have their own areas," a protester said.

Mr. Packery said last week that he would sue and fight the issue in court. He denied wanting to defy the government, and said he had "no place to go."

The Packerys were evicted from an apartment in Laudium, an area reserved for Asians outside Pretoria. They moved to a hotel, but that was bought by the South African Navy and they were again evicted. Finally a friend offered them a nine-year lease in Hatfield.

## Obituaries

## Scholar Warren Nutter, Defense Agency Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — G. Warren Nutter, 55, a professor of economics at the University of Virginia and a former assistant secretary of defense for national security affairs, died of cancer Monday at his home in Charlottesville, Va.

As a scholar and teacher, Prof. Nutter specialized in the Soviet Union and the economics of defense. He believed in a strong defense posture for the United States and in the superiority of free enterprise over other economic systems.

He was assistant secretary of defense from 1969 to 1973. An outspoken supporter of a continued U.S. stand in Vietnam, he was a critic of the diplomatic methods of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In 1975, Prof. Nutter published a book called "Kissinger's Grand Design." The book had a forward by Melvin Laird, a secretary of defense in the first Nixon administration, and it attacked Mr. Kissinger's policy of détente with the Soviet Union.

Other Books His other books included "The Strange World of Ivan Ivanov," which sharply criticized the Soviet Union, and "The Extent of Enterprise Monopoly in the United States."

Prof. Nutter was born in Topeka, Kan. He earned bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Chicago. He

served in the Army in World War II, and taught at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wis., and Yale University before moving to the University of Virginia, where he at one time headed the department of economics.

Prof. Nutter had been on the faculty of the University of Virginia since 1956, and he returned to it after his government service. He also was an adjunct scholar of the American Enterprise Institute, which frequently espouses a conservative point of view on public questions, and director of its Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville.

He was a member of the board of visitors of The Citadel, in South Carolina, and of the advisory committee on international studies at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University.

Euphemia Giannini Gregory PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP) — Euphemia Giannini Gregory, 83, a longtime teacher of opera at the Curtis Institute of Music, died here Monday.

Born here in 1895, Mrs. Gregory joined the institute in 1927, and was appointed voice teacher in 1938. Violinist Erem Zimbalist, a retired director of the Institute, once praised her as "one of the finest voice teachers in the country."

She was the daughter of Ferruccio Giannini, a tenor and operatic impresario here, and Antonietta Giannini, a violinist. She was the sister of Dusolina Giannini, a retired Metropolitan Opera soprano now living in Zurich, and composer Vittorio Giannini, who died in 1966. She married the late Philadelphia banker Edward Gregory in 1924.

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## U.S. Air Collision Kills 5

OPA-LOCKA, Fla., Jan. 17 (UPI) — A Coast Guard H-52 rescue helicopter and a civilian helicopter collided today about 200 feet over a closed runway at the airport here, killing the four crewmen aboard the military craft and the one person in the civilian helicopter. A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the two choppers had been practicing "touch and go" landings.

Step 1 is sounded when half of the ministry's measuring stations show a minimum of 85 milligrams of sulfur dioxide in a cubic meter of air. Early today Duisburg recorded .85, Bottrop .94 and Oberhausen 1.01. Step 2 — sounded at 1.6 milligrams per cubic meter of air — calls for the closure of all automobiles and limits industry to the use of sulfur-poor fuels.

## Voting Today in Referendum

## Greenland Home Rule Seen

By Michael Getler

GODTHAB, Greenland, Jan. 17 (WP) — Peter Thaarup Hoegh, the 59-year-old mayor of this Greenlandic town, and Henriette Rasmussen, a 28-year-old school teacher here, are going to vote "no" today when almost 30,000 Greenlanders cast ballots in a historic referendum.

The vote will decide whether to grant home rule to this huge and icy — but strategically located — Danish island. The referendum is certain to be approved here, possibly by a margin as wide as 2-to-1.

But these two native Greenlanders are voting against home rule, and for entirely different reasons — differences that reflect a significant gap between generations and signal attitudes that eventually could take Greenland toward total independence rather than just home rule.

## Moving Too Fast

The referendum, developed jointly by a commission of Danes and Greenlanders, would give Greenland far more self-government and control over vital decisions than it has had in the past as a state of Denmark — while keeping the island within the Danish nation and under Copenhagen's constitution.

But Mr. Hoegh says that he is satisfied with the existing situation and is uncertain about developments moving too fast in a region with a primitive economy, few skilled workers and only about three years' experience in the simple form of self-government at municipal levels. Even the three island-wide political parties are only a few years old.

So even though home rule would be a gradual phenomenon beginning next May, and even though Danish economic and technical support would continue indefinitely, Mr. Hoegh and probably a few thousand other older Greenlanders are not especially confident.

Miss Rasmussen's dissenting vote, however, may be more significant because it reflects a trend among a number of young people — more than half the island's native population is 18 or under.

Home rule, she acknowledged, will increase political awareness among Greenlanders isolated from the rest of the modern world for all but the last few decades. Because of that, she is optimistic about the island's future. "But most young people here want independence," she said.

As for the prevailing argument here that Greenland could not support itself without continued heavy

Danish subsidies for modernization, she said that "we have different ideas of what this country should be."

"We have a survival instinct from our Eskimo ancestors. We don't need the Danish electrical

system or toilet system — or the hotel," she said, sitting in the lobby of a modern new hotel here. "It is not part of me." So, she said, "I want to be among those who are going to create something new in the next step."

## Possible Space Colony Site

## Sun-Earth Zero Gravity: Point of Spacecraft Study

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT) — All spacecraft orbit something — usually Earth or the sun, and sometimes the moon and planets. For the first time, however, there is a spacecraft between Earth and the sun that appears to be orbiting nothing. It is circling a libration point, a point in space where the opposing gravitational forces of two large bodies (the sun and Earth, in this case) are exactly counterbalanced.

The spacecraft is called the International Sun-Earth Explorer-3 (ISEE-3), and is attracting attention not only because of its purpose, which is to study the sun from its vantage point one million miles from Earth, and to act as an early warning system for solar activity that could affect weather and communications on Earth.

The mission is also being watched by space planners because there has been considerable interest in libration points as ideal locations for future space colonies, for relays to facilitate communications with the far side of the moon and for staging lunar and interplanetary operations.

Asteroids in Libration The existence of libration points was postulated in 1772 by the French-Italian scientist Joseph Louis Lagrange. He was proved there are five of these gravitational null points associated with any two-body system in space.

Three of these points lie 60 degrees ahead of and behind the moon in its orbit, and also 180 degrees ahead. Two others are on the Earth-moon line — one on the near side about 30,000 miles from the moon, and the other an equal distance beyond the moon.

Early this century, the Trojan asteroids were discovered to be under the control of libration points in the sun-Jupiter system. Astronomers in the 1950s observed sev-

eral patches of light at certain libration points in the Earth-moon system. Dust particles, some of the perhaps left over from the origin matter out of which the solar system was created, had been trapped at some of the more stable of the points.

The ability of a libration point trap a third body has not gone unnoticed by proponents of human colonies in space. Gerard O'Neill of Princeton University identifies L-5, the libration point trailing the moon by 60 degrees, as the possible site for a huge artificial world supporting 10,000 people.

It became the namesake for the L-5 Society, a group of space-only enthusiasts headquartered in Tucson. Since such locations are also called Lagrangian points, a scientific publication began an annual column on the subject with the headline "Home, Home Lagrange."

The first experiment in using libration points, the ISEE-3 mission was planned by Dr. Robert F. Farquhar of the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. T. spacecraft, which was inserted in unusual location last November, not fixed at the point, but is in wide orbit, taking six months to complete a single revolution. "The orbit," Dr. Farquhar said, "has been designed to pass slightly above and below the ecliptic (the plane in which the planets revolve around the sun) so that it will sweep excessive solar interference away from spacecraft communications back Earth stations. To a person observing ISEE-3 from our planet, it will appear to be orbiting the sun, but actually traces a kind of halo about Earth."

## 10-Year Orbit

Because the centrifugal and gravitational forces acting on the spacecraft are counterbalanced, ISEE should remain in its orbit for at least 10 years. Small propulsion engines will be fired about eight times a year to maintain the spacecraft orbital position.

According to Jeremiah Madden, manager of the project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, ISEE-3 is "sort of an early-warning satellite for activity on the sun." It can detect solar wind particles speeding away from the sun a full hour before they hit Earth-orbiting spacecraft, can so. "This is the first time such a related measurements have been accomplished on a regular basis," Mr. Madden said.

Further uses of libration points are being examined. Dr. Farquhar said Goddard scientists hope to send another sun-watching satellite into an orbit of a sun-Earth libration point in 1985.

Another potential use is in communications with those on future missions to the far side of the moon. Some preliminary studies were made during the Apollo Project to place a satellite in a bit that would circle the libration point on the far side of the moon. Since this libration point is so far behind the moon that it permits continuous radio communication with Earth, a satellite in this location could serve as a relay station for radio signals from astronaut scientific stations on the moon's side.

Dr. Farquhar said that Soviet scientists have been "very interested" in the study of libration points for more information. "I don't know what they're planning," he commented. "Perhaps something with automated rovers on the side."

The idea of human colonies in space, perhaps at a libration point, is still very much in the conceptual stage. Dr. Farquhar characterizes some of the "pretty far-out" but not considered the possibility of capturing an asteroid and anchoring it to a libration point for the purpose of studying and possibly mining it.

Beware, Dr. Farquhar warned, someone proposes placing a large asteroid at L-1 in the sun-Earth system, where his spacecraft is orbiting. A large asteroid there could block out solar energy and cast the Earth in a perpetual shadow. Even a loss of 10 percent of solar energy, he said, could bring on a new and more catastrophic ice age.

## Rand Mail and Editor Found Guilty on Ban

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — The Rand Daily Mail and two journalists were found guilty today of defying a publication ban on a recent information Department scandal that rocked the South African government. Magistrate P. Francis fined the Mail and its editor, Allister Sparks 50 rand (\$37) each and cautioned and discharged financial editor Hamish Fraser, who wrote the report. The case arose from an article last November in which the Mail alleged that \$31 million of public money had been secretly used to fund a pro-government newspaper, the Citizen.

## House Panel Starts Probe Into Anti-U.S. Forgeries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — The House Select Committee on Intelligence has started an inquiry into what it says are a number of forgeries evidently designed to sully the reputation of U.S. intelligence agencies around the world.

Committee officials said that the most recent example was a purported secret "annex" or supplement to an unclassified Army field manual.

The supplement, stamped "Top Secret," calls for Army intelligence units in friendly countries to infiltrate insurgent movements and even to sponsor "violent" actions when those governments "show passivity or indecision in the face of Communist or Communist-inspired subversion."

The 13-page typewritten supplement, ostensibly approved in 1970 by then Army Chief of Staff William Westmoreland, was reproduced in the most recent issue of the Covert Action Information Bulletin, a magazine started here several months ago to expose CIA and other U.S. government intelligence operations and personnel.

## Format and Style

One of the magazine's editorial staff members, Louis Wolf, said that the staff felt that the document was genuine, partly because of its format and style, and partly because it was cited or published in several countries before U.S. officials disclosed it.

The chief counsel of the House Intelligence Committee, Michael O'Neill, agreed yesterday that "it's very well done," but the committee has satisfied itself that it is a forgery that first appeared in Bangkok in 1976 and more recently last week, in a newspaper article in Copenhagen.

"There have been a number of other forgeries since 1976 that we've become aware of," he added. "Some purport to be State Department documents, some Defense Department documents. What we're interested in determining is whether there are any common themes behind them and, since they appear to be of rather high quality, we're interested in who could do them."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — International mediators are warning Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza that they will leave if he turns down their latest proposals for ending the country's political crisis, sources say.

The informants said U.S. Ambassador William Bolender, in what amounted to an ultimatum, told Mr. Somoza last Friday that rejection of the proposals would lead to a decision by the mediators to return home, based on the assumption that the negotiations are at a dead end.

It would also mean a "readjustment" in U.S. relations with Nicaragua. Measures under consideration include withdrawing the U.S. military mission in Managua, recalling the ambassador and cutting off the estimated \$40 million in aid earmarked for that country.

At issue are the terms of a national plebiscite on the future of the Somoza family's 40-year rule. The new proposal calls for establishing an international authority exercising "close supervision" over the referendum in cooperation with government and opposition representatives.

Mr. Somoza has refused a significant role for foreign monitors, claiming this would violate Nicaraguan sovereignty. The mediators have sympathized with the opposition's contention that Mr. Somoza cannot be trusted to run a fair referendum.

U.K. Names Paris Envoy LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Sir Reginald Hibbert, an expert on European affairs, will be Britain's new ambassador to France, the Foreign Office announced today. Sir Reginald, 56, will succeed Sir Nicholas Henderson, who will retire April 1.

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## Fashion

## Fabric Taboos Disappearing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 17 (IHT) — The other day, Mrs. Curd Jurgens ate into Maxim's for lunch wearing bright-red satin knickers and a. The fashion story behind it is today, in fabrics as in fashion, anything goes.

A little-noticed but major fashion revolution, all the fabric taboos have been lifted in the last decade. Once strictly associated with summer and sports, is now used for winter and evening. Satin, on the other hand, had a distinctly dressy ring, spread into daytime. Terry, the fuzzy sight of which was found in bathrobes, is now everything, including men's. As for crepe de Chine, it is chic with jeans.

The idea of shuffling the fabric is came from the hippies in the '60s. Karl Lagerfeld said, "I brought the notion that one could do anything, wear anything, strong Oriental influence also do the use of rich fabrics, ss, silks, brocades."

Lagerfeld was pretty liberated self. He introduced crepe-de-T-shirts.



Design using cotton fabrics.

velvets. "But the demand is such that we now have a summer collection as well. Kenzo, with whom we've been working for four years, has been one of our biggest clients." Kenzo, by the way, orders extensively from Boussac's cotton mills, where a special department has been set up for him.

To suit both fashion and summer, velvet now comes in a wider, brighter choice of colors and lighter, softer textures. Despite its rich look, it can go in the washing machine, which explains the growing trend of velvet jeans.

## Passes for Silk

The vogue of cotton has spread to evening. In Paris, many designers work with cotton and put out shiny, brocaded versions that easily pass for silk.

If cotton has gone dressy, satin has traveled in the opposite direction. Once used exclusively for evening, shiny, gaudy satin is now all over. Satin shirts are worn with jeans or under sweaters, and satin T-shirts are being made by Hermes for next summer — breaking the rule that satin is a winter fabric.

At Lucien Bachauzes, a sportswear firm, designer Michele Bachauzes said that she has used satin all along, but so far, only for blouses. "But this season, satin is so popular that I'm making skirts and pants as well. Yes, they are being worn in the daytime."

Fabric freedom means freedom, period. There is no rule that says one cannot wear a satin jacket with a leather skirt, and for evening, to boot. More than ever, fashion is an individual statement — and it may be the only one left.

\* \* \*

Angelo Tarlazzi, who long designed the couture collection of Jean Patou and lately went over to ready-to-wear, will open his own fashion house next July. His new backer is Albert Gosset, a financier long with the House of Rochas.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (IHT) — This is how critics for The New York Times rate new offerings:

## Theater

"Three Places in Rhode Island," a trilogy being revived in repertory, concerns the breakdown and suicide of a woman as recounted auto-

By Lee Lescage

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (WP) — First, from the experts, a few words in praise of Marlboro advertising: "The reflective pleasure of tobacco pervades the ad. It unifies the desire for a perfect Christmas with the experience of smoking. The surgeon general has no chance against this."

No one on Madison Avenue is running scared of the surgeon general. Most advertising executives would rather not discuss the special problems in selling a product that the U.S. government says can kill, but the light-hearted hymn to Marlboro in the Christmas issue of the trade magazine Advertising Age is not unique.

The tobacco industry and its promoters have taken some hard knocks, but no roof has fallen on them yet. Last year, more than 620 billion cigarettes were smoked in the United States.

Does the attack led by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano create more problems?

"We don't have problems. Califano has problems," reported Frank Saunders, vice president of Philip Morris.

## Bigger than Ever

Fifteen years after the U.S. surgeon general warned that smoking is dangerous, the tobacco industry's advertising arsenal has been reduced — no commercials are aired

on radio or television, and a health warning appears on every pack and with every printed advertisement — but business for the advertisers of cigarettes is bigger than ever.

In 1970, the final year of cigarette advertising on the air, television received \$205 million of a tobacco-industry advertising budget of \$314 million.

In 1977, the industry spent \$404 million to advertise the 20 top-selling brands alone, according to Advertising Age.

Still, advertising executives are humble about their contribution to the continued financial success of tobacco companies. They are also humble anonymously, since the cigarette manufacturers like to do their own talking.

## Social Expression

The manufacturers' message is that advertising doesn't sell cigarettes. Cigarettes sell cigarettes.

"Smoking is a very important social expression," one said. "And, of course, once one starts, cigarettes are addictive."

Sara Ridgway, Lorillard's director of public relations, described the industry's conviction that cigarettes have a great deal to do with self-image this way:

"When you go to lunch, you put your cigarettes right on the table. That pack makes a statement about you."

The message is: You are what you smoke.

"Marlboro Country," however, is a long way from some of the pre-surgeon-general advertising. Old Gold used to claim, "Not a cough in a carload."

## Bad News

The image advertising that shows only healthy, mostly young people purposefully ignores the facts. "The real issue is the surgeon general giving bad news," market researcher Joe Smith said. "So what's real has to be denied."

However, advertising of the low-tar brands has begun to appear almost as frequently as the image ads.

In 1954, when Marlboro came on the market, very few Americans smoked filter cigarettes. It was thought a feminine, perhaps sissy, thing to do.

The Marlboro Man helped take care of that. Now, in another major change, the surgeon general has helped popularize Marlboro Country with "lights" and other low-tar cigarettes.

John Maxwell, who writes a newsletter on the tobacco industry, said that a third of the total U.S. sales volume is now in low-tar cigarettes and he expects the new brands to capture an increasingly larger share. (Only about 10 percent of the cigarettes sold in the United States now are unfiltered, which hasn't hurt profits, since filters cost manufacturers less than tobacco does.)

Whether the advertising is aimed at a person's self-image or the desire to make the health risk as acceptable as possible, the cigarette manufacturers insist that their ads are not designed to hook new smokers, but only to convince smokers to switch brands.

## Effect Questioned

The calls for a complete ban on cigarette advertising are expected to increase, but some anti-smoking forces wonder what the effect will be.

They note that the largest single-year drop in U.S. cigarette sales was in 1969, the second year of free anti-smoking commercials on the air under the Federal Communications Commission's fairness doctrine.

After cigarette commercials left the air in 1971, so did most anti-smoking messages. That year was a very good one for the tobacco industry, with increased U.S. sales of 13 billion cigarettes.

One effect of a proposed advertising ban has nothing to do with the nation's health. There would be a catastrophic revenue loss to magazines and newspapers.

The years since 1970 have been a bonanza for these recipients of all tobacco advertising. For several U.S. magazines, cigarette ads are the difference between black and red ink on the balance sheet.

## Authors

## TV Makes Robert Graves a Roman Household Word in Spain

By John Withrow

MADRID, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Looking like one of the lofty Roman emperors portrayed with such startling clarity in his novels, Robert Graves presides over an isolated village on the Mediterranean island of Majorca, largely oblivious of his newly won Spanish fame.

Until recently, most Spaniards were unaware they harbored the Briton who wrote "I, Claudius" and "Claudius the God" — historical novels about ancient Rome that are the basis for one of the most

popular series on Spanish television. A dubbed version of the British-made programs, screened in prime time on Sundays, has pushed the books high on the Spanish best-seller lists. Graves' international fame had not previously penetrated the cultural barrier formed by the Pyrenees and the Spanish language.

But the 83-year-old author, his leonine face framed by a mane of white hair, appears blissfully ignorant of his success and remains content to putter in his terraced vegetable patch among the orange trees near the village of Deya.

The success of the television series of "I, Claudius" and "Claudius the God" still surprises him. Although he has never seen the programs in English, his wife, Beryl, said they always watched the dubbed Spanish version in Majorca. "We like them very much," she said of the shows. "Robert thinks they've been well done and that the acting is marvelous."

## Wrote in Hut

Graves came to Majorca in the late 1920s and has lived on the island since then, except for a 10-

year break during the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Writing in a rented shepherd's hut halfway up a rugged mountain above his house, he produced in 1929 "Goodbye to All That." One of his finest works, it deals with the horrors of World War I, in which he was seriously wounded in the trenches. In 1934, he wrote "I, Claudius" and "Claudius the God," which narrate life at the top in ancient Rome.

As a classicist, Graves read many of the Roman historians in Latin and was able to construct imaginative novels based on the scanty information left by those writers. Despite literary acclaim for the novels, he has always considered himself first and foremost a poet.

"Since the age of 15, poetry has been my ruling passion," he said. "Prose has been my livelihood." And while the prose has brought him material wealth, his verse gave him the chair of poetry at Oxford in 1961. The flame that drove him to produce book after book (he has written nearly 150 works) has been

extinguished in the past few years, and Graves is growing old gently. He no longer rents the shepherd's hut overlooking the sea, and stopped writing about three years ago. He once said that most poets were finished by the age of 25, and that it was rare to find anyone writing beyond 46, an age he considered a watershed.

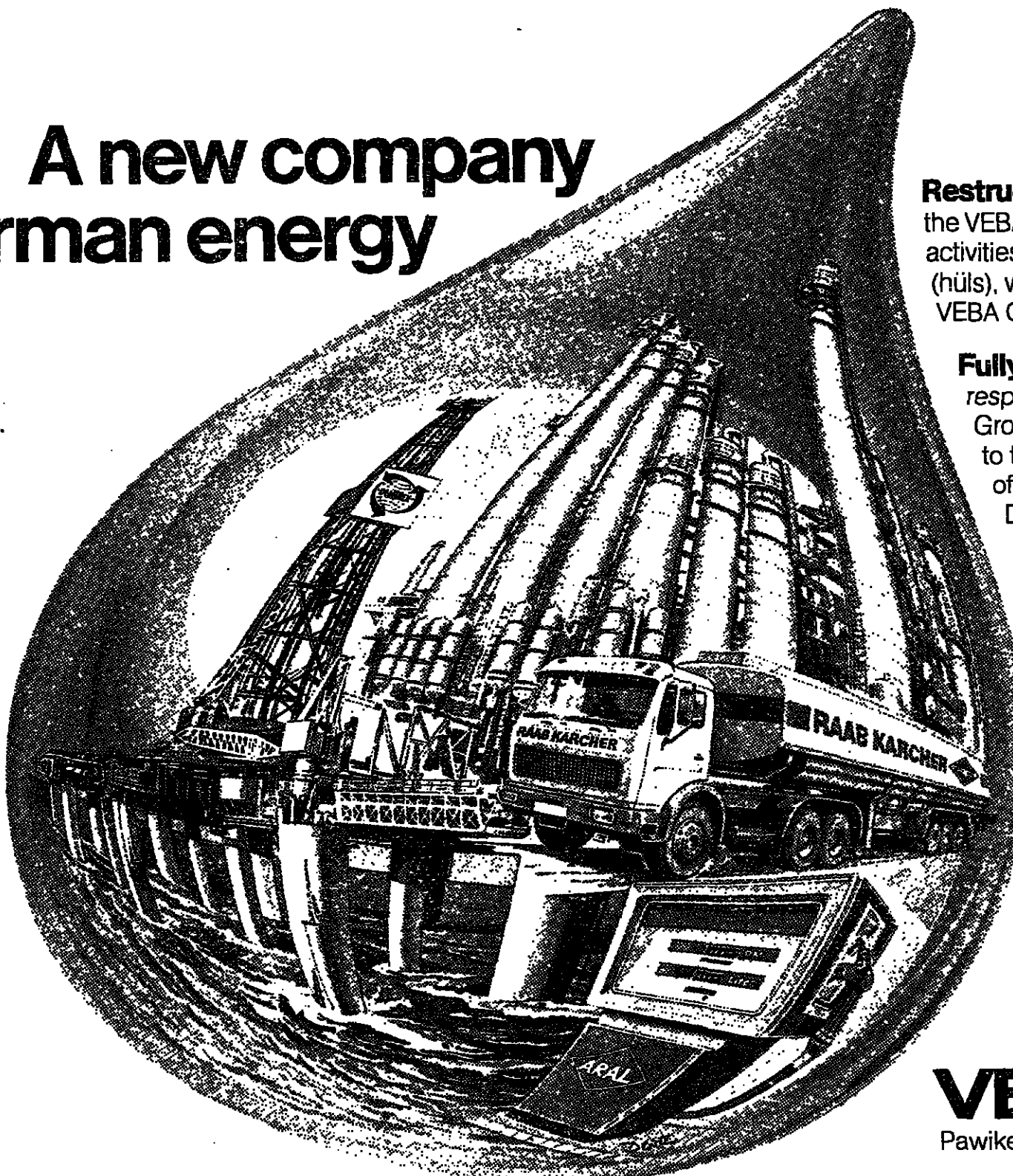
His health, often a cause for concern, is relatively good. "He's fine," his wife said, "and not bad, considering his age. . . . It is true he's absentminded, but then he's always been like that, and some days he's worse than others."

He is known among the villagers simply as Don Roberto and instantly recognizable by his black felt hat; his tall, frail figure can often be seen wandering around the village.

He and his wife have a simple stone house, built in the 1930s, and Graves' study remains as it has for so many years, with the desk looking out over the garden. But now, it is invariably empty.

## VEBA OEL

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**Restructuring at VEBA.** The oil and chemical sectors of the VEBA Group have been restructured. The chemical activities are now concentrated with Chemische Werke Hüls (hüls), while the Group's oil activities will be handled by VEBA OEL (formerly VEBA-CHEMIE).

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## The Shah Departs, Finally

What many in the West, including some of President Carter's advisers, long regarded as unthinkable has come to pass. The Shah of Iran has left his troubled country, not to save his skin but to give a weak new civilian government a chance. Although diplomatically described as a vacation, and although he and many of his military officers hope it will be temporary, the Shah's trip is clearly a journey into exile.

Is there something to regret in this turn of events? Chiefly, that the Shah dallied so long before going. In retrospect, it seems clear that he lost control of events in Iran weeks ago — after blunders insuring that outcome many months before. The Iranian monarch finally came to see that his continued role in national life was the main obstacle to a settlement, but he was slow to act on that conclusion.

It was natural for the Shah to try to preserve his dynasty, so that at least his eldest son might in time assume the crown. And some may argue that he was right not to depart hastily, leaving behind a vacuum. But it was precisely by his slow pace that he may in fact have created a dangerous vacuum and jeopardized the dynasty's future.

The Shah clung to his palace for what seemed like endless days, after asking an obscure politician, Shahpur Bakhtiari, to try to form a government. The hope that the Bakhtiari government could effectively disassociate itself from the discredited past was dimmed by each passing day, and by the

Shah's insistence that a regency council be created to preserve some monarchical forms in his absence.

The most important question in Iran now is not how long the Shah's exile will last but how long the avowedly anti-Communist and apparently moderate Bakhtiari can survive in office and whether he can restore some degree of stability.

That stern Moslem zealot, the Ayatollah Khomeini, says he will return from his long exile, name a new Islamic government and "supervise and direct" its work, presumably sweeping Bakhtiari aside in the process. With his apparent hold on the Iranian masses, there seems a strong possibility he can succeed. And that raises the possibility of a xenophobic government distant from, even hostile to, the West and ill-suited to lure back the foreign technicians necessary to operate Iran's economy.

There is a wide spectrum of interests in Iran: the military, the middle class, the disadvantaged masses and the devoutly religious Moslems. Bakhtiari has tried to balance and placate all these interests. And he has now succeeded where others failed: he finally persuaded the Shah to go. The armed forces should put aside any thought of staging a coup and rather buttress and obey the new premier. If constitutional government has any hope of emerging from the chaos in Iran, moderate civilians will need all the support they can muster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Shadowboxing With Inflation

When the Carter administration's top economists asked to participate in the final writing of strip-mining rules the other day, it seemed at first as if they had found a new zeal for the fight against inflation. Surely such unusual interference in the regulation process, possibly subverting a law that the president himself once pronounced too weak, meant that from here on out, the White House would put inflation first.

On reflection, however, we find little fire behind the smoke. So far, the Carter administration has merely demonstrated that it is a good deal easier to offend environmentalists than to take on business or labor, the two real recalcitrants in the campaign for voluntary wage and price controls.

If the administration were truly in a fighting mood, for example, it would not have let the minimum or "trigger" price for steel imports rise by 7 percent earlier this month. This further boost in the protective wall around domestic steel is clearly inflationary. Besides locking cheaper imports out of the country, it allows domestic producers to raise prices by 5 percent without fear of foreign competition. When the trigger-price system was set up a year ago, it was the least offensive of the protections demanded by the steel industry. Now that the nation is presumably fighting an all-out war against inflation, even mighty steel should bend. If the President felt unable to abandon the trigger-price system, he could at least have delayed or reduced the increase.

Another fight the White House has ducked could have moderated costs in the construction industry. Here the administration bowed to organized labor, which benefits handsomely from an old, inflationary piece of legislation called the Davis-Bacon Act. This act, which requires federal construction wages to match prevailing local (i.e. union) wages, has been for decades a target of those most concerned about inflation. But the White House surrendered last week, refusing to seek repeal or alteration of the law, presumably to avoid aggravating the president's troubled relations with the unions.

These political decisions are more to be mourned than scorned. The nation is trying to fight inflation with its hands bound. Fiscal and monetary policy have been committed to the fight against rising costs and prices and now a program of voluntary wage and price limits has been set up. But the structural problems that generate inflation in specific sectors through rules and regulations that impede competition are being defined as still untouchable — too hot for the politicians to handle. Correcting such structural causes of inflation, while difficult politically, would entail no real loss to the economy.

Instead of taking a decisive stand, however, the government is left to demonstrate its zeal for fighting inflation by trading off environmental damage in the coalfields for a bit of relief in the price indexes. That is not good enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No Staff at the Prado?

Few cultural stories have so saddened us as that of the recent unpleasantness at the Prado. The Spanish museum of art, one of the great museums of the world, has been under attack since last summer when El Imparcial, a fair name for a newspaper, reported that hundreds of paintings were missing from the museum walls. Thanks to a careless system of lending, not all the paintings have been hung on the walls, which is one of the Prado's problems. In fact, the museum has had a history of mismanagement, stemming from the time when various royal family members decided it would be more convenient for them to admire a Velazquez or a Titian at home than in some dirty public place.

The deeply troubling part of this story, however, is that we can see no possible glimmer of hope for the Prado's future, after a dismaying and astonishing statement by the director, Jose Manuel Pita Andrade. Responding to the suggestion that the museum expand its staff, Mr. Pita Andrade asserted: "We don't even have a word for 'staff' in Spanish." If this is so, it also means that the

Spanish have no way of expressing the terms, "staff of experts" or "staffer"; that they do not use the verb, "to staff"; nor do they speak of "chiefs of staff" or of "staffing" or of "staff decisions." A shocking thought, and an ominous one.

For a modern organization can do without almost everything, except a "staff." Without a "staff" Mr. Pita Andrade can never call a "staff meeting." Nor can he lament an insufficient "staff" in times of crisis. Nor can he plead for more "staff." Had Mr. Pita Andrade possession of a "staff" when El Imparcial launched its attack, he could have answered, with every other modern administrator, that his "staff" was considering the matter, and that in the near future his "staff" would issue a statement. Best of all, he could have blamed the whole foul-up on bad "staff work" in the time-honored tradition.

It is hard to imagine how the Prado, not to mention Spain itself, can survive without this essential word. We await the museum's inevitable collapse with much regret.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 18, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Times commented in an editorial: "The chief interest which the tests of flying machines has for visitors grows out of the probability that the majority of the machines tested will go to pieces one way or another, and spill their conductors. Although many would regret such an accident, they would also like to see it. The automobile offers so many various opportunities for self-destruction that until its possibilities are exhausted there will be no eager demand for anything else in the way of a mechanized fool-killer."

Fifty Years Ago  
January 18, 1929

ROME — Well-informed Vatican circles make no attempt to deny the rather persistent reports that some sort of working agreement or concordat is being discussed secretly between the Vatican and the Fascist Italian state. It now seems that Italy is willing to concede to the Vatican certain amounts of territory immediately surrounding St. Peter's and the Vatican and extending over a few hundred yards beyond the back of the area. Under the proposed agreement, the Holy See would accept an indemnity of a billion lire for the loss of the papal temporal power in 1870.



## Solzhenitsyn: Wheat and Chaff

By William O'Neill

HIGHLAND PARK, N.J. — In his Harvard commencement speech last June, Alexander Solzhenitsyn attacked U.S. democracy for allowing mediocrity to triumph, and Americans generally for their lack of courage, a defect especially common "among the ruling groups and the intellectual elite." He further condemned our obsession with "habitual extreme safety and well-being," and our unwholesome devotion to the letter of the law. As usual, he denounced freedom of the press, a plague from which the East is free, he observed, since there the "journalist is frankly appointed as a state official." The East, it now appears, enjoys other advantages as well. Owing to the general lack of liberty, people "are becoming firmer and stronger," while the West rots away under the influence of TV and "intolerable music."

It all goes back to the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, of course, about which nothing much can be done at this late date. To his mind, only two alternatives remain: catastrophic war, or what may be worse, "a despiritualized and irreligious humanistic consciousness." Such nonsense coming from a literary genius who is also a great moral hero poses special problems, though not unfamiliar ones. Ever since the October Revolution, people have been coming out of the Soviet Union with bad reports. Like Mr. Solzhenitsyn they often had democratic and liberal or leftist beliefs at the start, and then moved to the right — although few if any went as far as Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who is now openly authoritarian. The response to them has almost always been instinctively partisan.

Time magazine illustrated this after Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Harvard speech by printing reviews of it obtained from eight distinguished Americans. Six responded predictably, either by reacting against his cranky fanaticism and ignoring the greatness and truth that still inhere in Mr. Solzhenitsyn, or by passing over his bigoted ignorance of this country so as to endorse that part of his political position that agrees with their own. Only two respondents, Charles Frankel, an academician and former assistant secretary of state, and the poet and playwright Archibald MacLeish, came up with balanced judgments. Thus, while what they had to say was true and just and penetrating, they were very much in the minority.

This was even more the case 30 years ago when feelings ran higher. Today we are only concerned with the reputation of a single man. Then the future of the nation was at issue, or at least appeared to be. Articulate Americans were divided mainly into two groups. One held that good relations with Soviet Russia were necessary to avoid war, the other that a strong stand had to be made against the Soviet Union so as to discourage imperialistic adventures on its part that could also lead to war. In order to make the strongest case, the first group tended to overlook or explain away the evils of Stalinism. The second group was so preoccupied with these evils that it ignored what made sense in the other case, personified by Henry Wallace during the fierce presidential campaign of 1948.

Most liberals and intellectuals ended up in Harry S. Truman's camp that year, lending their support to the cold war, which was to last for many years. Those who sided with Mr. Wallace were demonized and in some cases experienced severe damage to careers and reputations, as is now widely recognized. Mostly forgotten, however, are a

group of anti-Stalinist writers and intellectuals who were injured too, even though they were nominally on the winning side. These men and women were the precursors of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, having been in Soviet Russia where they acquired the authority of experience. Notable among them was Max Eastman, a radical socialist, who visited the Soviet Union in 1922 and became the first U.S. critic of Marxism and the first leftist anti-Stalinist intellectual as well.

Mr. Eastman's political masterpiece is "Stalin's Russia and the Crisis in Socialism," published in 1940, a brilliant expose of the Soviet regime based on personal contact with many influential Russians, an excellent grasp of the Russian language, and a great deal of accurate information. No one with even a half-open mind could read the book without realizing that the worst things being said about the Soviet Union were true. The problem this posed for U.S. Stalinists and friends of the Soviet Union was solved when no one read the book. Edmund Wilson and a few specialists excepted. As a critic, Mr. Eastman was nullified even before he moved to the right, which he subsequently did. His conservative views were then used to further discredit his earlier writings, though they were on the mark when written and remained valid for many years afterward.

Mr. Eastman published his finest literary achievement, "Enjoyment of Living," in 1948, and hardly anyone read this either. Mr. Eastman and his colleagues had little influence on events. Mr. Eastman was dismissed, ignored or ridiculed by most liberals and intellectuals, including those who if they had read "Stalin's Russia" and taken it seriously, would have been spared many political errors that were to cost them dearly. It is no exaggeration to say that the poisoning of intellectual life in the United States during the 1940s and 1950s could have been avoided, or greatly minimized, if people like Mr. Eastman had been heeded on the subject they were qualified to speak about.

William O'Neill, professor of history at Rutgers, is author, most recently, of "The Last Romantic: A Life of Max Eastman." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Awful Symbol of Cambodia

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Concerning the galvanic events in Southeast Asia, a few observations:

It is an awful symbol of the triumph of Realpolitik that the day should come when men of goodwill must welcome a North Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. The experience of Cambodia can, with some safety, be written down as the worst single experience of any country in the 20th century, and that includes Armenia, Colombia, Germany and Russia. The North Vietnamese are a savage race of ideologues, whose symbol is the boat people. But at least when they get around to executing realpolitik, they will shoot them rather than bury them alive, one of the pleasures of Pol Pot who, by the estimate of Vietnamese and far more responsible sources, killed sadistically and starved into delirium over 1 million Cambodians, which is say one fifth of the population. There being no Jews in Cambodia, one would have to be grateful if it had been invaded by Hitler himself.

The howls from the State Department give us the final word on Carter's human rights policy. About a year ago, after the longest silence since the age of Calvin Coolidge, Carter finally got around to denouncing the policies of the Cambodian government in a "worst" affront on human rights "in the world." Today his representative in the State Department is bemoaning the turn of events. "Our position," said State Department spokesman Jack Cannon, "has been that Vietnam intervention in Cambodia is totally unjustified."

### Obvious

Why did he say that: it is obvious that our recent slavishness in dealing with Communist China is seen as requiring that all China's policies become our own. China is struggling with the Soviet Union for influence in Southeast Asia. Accordingly, Cambodia had become the client state of China, which kept the government of Pol Pot freshly supplied with the instruments of torture. Now that the Vietnamese have prevailed, all of

## Young Raises Ante In Rhodesia Action

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Andy Young's bad days are over. And they were bad. Even some of his best friends were embarrassed when last July he turned the tables on his president during the trial in Moscow of Jewish dissident Anatoli Shebaransky. Mr. Young, in an interview, asserted that the United States, too, "had hundreds, even thousands of political prisoners."

Mr. Young was out in the cold. The reporters no longer queued at his door. His travels went barely reported. To read top secret cable traffic, he had to go along to the seventh floor of the State Department rather than having it delivered to him in his office in New York.

### A Tough Year

Last year would have been a tough year for Mr. Young even without the Shebaransky affair. The year began well, however, with Mr. Young in harness with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, meeting in Malta with the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla-based political movement of Rhodesia. The Patriotic Front took an important step toward the British-U.S. position. Then a month later, Ian Smith, the Rhodesian prime minister, announced his flawed "internal settlement" based on an alliance with more moderate blacks. Mr. Young's voice was a significant influence in dissuading Mr. Owen and President Carter from accepting it: an acceptance, he argued, that would bring a civil war to Rhodesia with only the Soviet Union as the winner.

Later, in May, when there was civil war in Zaire, Zbigniew Brzezinski wanted to use it as an excuse to roll back Soviet and Cuban imperialism in Africa with old school clandestine CIA activities. Mr. Young successfully took Mr. Brzezinski head on. In a CBS-TV interview, he reasoned that as long as the United States stayed calm and realized its own strength, it would find it had more than enough capacity to oust the Russians without resort to skulduggery. He was proved right.

But even when Mr. Young seemed to be coming out on top there was evidence to suggest the contrary. On Rhodesia, he was running up an escalator that was going down. The hostility between the black supporters of Mr. Smith and the Patriotic Front, plus the divisions in the camps of each side, made progress to a settlement pitifully slow. Meanwhile, Mr. Young's working alliance with Mr. Owen, which put him in the thick of all the negotiations, became unworkable. This happened, principally because of Mr. Owen's ego. Mr. Owen preferred to raise his own profile by insisting on working with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It was a silly move that only brought the heavy weight into the arena before enough preliminary bouts had been fought.

### Final Blow

The final blow was South Africa's surprise rejection in September of the agreement for a UN-supervised transition to black majority rule in Namibia. After a year of tortuous negotiations, it had looked in the bag. Although it was Mr. Young's able deputy, Donald

McHenry who had borne the brunt of the negotiations, Mr. Young would have boosted Mr. Young's star. This may have been one reason why South Africa pulled back.

This year could not be any better. Mr. Young's strong enough to win the U.S. Senate seat in Georgia if Sen. Tim Wirth is forced to resign, or even stepping into Mr. Vance's shoes after four grueling years. Mr. Vance decides he has had enough.

Certainly one of the reasons Mr. Young has got his head buried into the day to day work of the U.S. rather than rushing around sowing the dust on southern Africa is that he can master the intricate statecraft on issues as far apart as Cambodia and Lebanon, disarmament and the law of the sea. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Young's future is now inextricably linked to the future of southern Africa. It will not say it, but success there will bring him success. Failure will write him off.

### Pressure

The pressure is on South Africa to compromise. The odds at the moment are moderate to good. The silver lining in the Iranian deal argues Mr. Young, is the decision by the Bakhtiari government and Ayatollah Khomeini to stop shipments of oil to South Africa. South Africa, which has taken 90 percent of its oil from Iran, will not find it easy to find other sources of supply (indeed, U.S. complicity is needed to help them along).

In addition, if South Africa insists the latest Western proposal for Namibia the United States, determined to use sanctions, some sort (a ban on civilian flight to and from South Africa is ready to be wheeled into place). All in all, Mr. Young feels there is a good chance the South Africans will along. Once an agreement is made in Namibia, once South Africa seizes the UN troops and administers effectively at work in a neighborly territory, it will be more prepared to accept a UN role in Rhodesia.

What should South Africa do Rhodesia, a visitor asks Mr. Young? It should encourage M. Smith to surrender to the British from where he ultimately decides his country's independence in 1980. This would place the ball right where it should be. The British would then, with the help of the United States and the UN, implement by fiat the British-U.S. plan for a peaceful settlement, rather than continuing with the hope task of persuading too many parties and factions to agree to round a table.

Mr. Young would go further. I approvingly points to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere's suggestion of a "short military action" in Britain and the United States. It whites in Rhodesia would be glad to resist, to be let off the hook. They would say, "Nyerere and I other front-line presidents would make sure the guerrillas would not fire on the British troops and U.S. planes or the UN soldiers they subsequently take over. Mr. Young this year, is playing for high stake



**U.K. Outlays  
Seen Rising  
% a Year****Inflation Acceleration  
Would Force Review**

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Jan. 17 — Britain is to raise public spending by 2 percent in each of the next four years, a white paper published today by the government shows.

Emphasizing that this was consistent with the government's anti-inflation policy, the report said it hoped the increase in public spending would be less than the growth in national income. Treasury officials declined to say what might happen if the economy fails to grow as projected, but made clear that if inflation badly out of control because of a collapse of the government's income policy, the spending figures have to be reviewed.

Some of the major items in the paper are: defense spending the fiscal year beginning April 1979, at £7.18 billion, up from £7 billion in the current fiscal year; social security expenses at £4.4 billion, up from £4.36 billion; health and personal social services at £3.41 billion, up from £3.3 billion.

Overall public sector spending is seen at £63.21 billion in the fiscal year from an actual estimate of £61.94 billion in the current fiscal year in November 1977. Projected real growth next year of 2.1 percent contrasts with an expected 0.2 percent in the current year due to special factors and catching up on under-spending in the two previous fiscal years.

**Projection Options**

novel feature of this year's paper is inclusion of projections concerning the impact of rising earnings growth in the rent and subsequent pay rises. With earnings growth of 11 percent through the forecast period, inflation would return to double figures and stay above 10 percent, with lower competitiveness slowing growth. The white paper says higher inflation would lead to a tighter fiscal policy.

The forecast, based on an assumption of 7 percent earnings growth in the period 1979-82, says that the public sector borrowing requirement would fall as a percentage of gross domestic product to 4.4 percent in fiscal 1981, the expected 4.4 percent in next fiscal year. Revenues from the sea oil would account for a "ter of the rise in total revenues" over fiscal 1978 and 1981.

Meanwhile, the Employment Department reported that U.K. average earnings growth slowed to 13.2 percent on a year-on-year basis in October, from a revised 14.7 percent in September.

**Nicaragua Late  
in Repayments  
of Some Debt**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Nicaragua has stopped repayment of principal on an estimated \$100 million of public and private debt and is one month late on payment of some interest.

Central American bank sources here said today.

Nicaragua's main U.S. and European banks are holding informal discussions on whether any restructuring may become necessary, added, although Nicaragua told creditors it aims to become current on payments by March or April.

The debt involved in payment is selective, with repayments to international agencies still current, sources said. At the same time, some international creditors, which were approached by Nicaragua for relief from debt payments, have agreed to roll over the debt.

The Nicaraguan embassy in Washington declined to comment on the country's debt position. The World Bank figures show that at end-1976, Nicaragua's external debt, both disbursed and undischarged, was \$935.9 million.

**ENI Eyes Prepayment**

RANKFURT, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian state holding company, is considering prepayment of a \$200-million, six-year loan signed in September, 1977, market sources said today.

It is also holding talks about a credit, for \$100 million over five years, they added.

**Over Hearings Slated**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — The House Ways and Means subcommittee on international trade is expected to begin hearings Feb. 7 on the Carter administration's request for an extension of the Treasury Department's authority to waive counter duties on subsidized exports. A congressional source says the legislation is slated to get priority when the panel begins work on legislation.

**Iran Upheaval to Cost Years of Output**

TEHRAN, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — For the businessman in Iran today, life has become a battle — an economic battle to survive that is being waged alongside the battles in the streets. In the unlikely event order were restored tomorrow, many businessmen see at least a 2-year delay, or longer, before the economy can return to prerevolutionary levels.

And regardless of future political developments, many companies have passed the point of no return on the road to bankruptcy. Loan defaults are expected to spiral, although so far none has spilled over into the international loan market.

The strikes in the oil industry, besides sapping the country's foreign revenues, periodically slash gasoline supplies so low that trucks can not make deliveries and employees can not drive to work. Power failures due to lack of gas often halt assembly lines. Shortages of parts and raw materials grow acute. Strikes, particularly at government agencies, further hamstringing companies' operations. The customs service is in chaos, and all port operations have closed. Mail service has stopped. Communications are disrupted repeatedly. Air service in and out of the country is sporadic. The banking system is tottering.

Thousands of foreign managers and technicians have departed. The Iranian cadre is down to 1,500 from 15,000, the U.S. contingent to fewer than 20,000 from 42,000. And the exodus continues — for good reason.

An expatriate executive shows where a

**Every Company Hurt,  
Many in Real Trouble**

heavy-caliber bullet smashed through his office window and bored into the opposite wall. Had he been sitting in his usual place behind his desk, the bullet would have passed through his chest.

"The troubles have put our economy back years," says Khosrow Shahabi, managing director of National Investment Co. of Iran. "If everything returned to normal tomorrow, it would take 10 years of steady work to put this country where it was before the troubles started."

Although that estimate is one of the most pessimistic heard here, nobody encountered in a round of interviews thinks that the economy can regain prerevolutionary levels in less than two years.

Iran's Industrial Credit Bank offers a glimpse at the threatening picture. Currently it has \$2 billion in expansion and investment loans to 900 companies in Iran, and a senior official estimates that 800 of those companies "are hard hit" by the turmoil. Nearly 500 have halted all production. And new investment has dried up.

The bank's own industrial loans have been sliding steadily for years. In the Iranian year ended in March 1976, it made 215 such loans; so far in this Iranian year, it made only 75, mostly in the early months.

Nasrolah Larijani, secretary general of Tehran's Stock Exchange Council explains simply: "The economy is paralyzed." He adds that not a single share has been traded in recent weeks, when before the strife trading had run at about \$3 million a day. Prices of some shares have plummeted 40 to 50 percent in the past six months.

The executive provides another clue to the disappearance of investment money in Iran. "I don't bank my pay anymore," he says. "I want more than a notation on a bank account sheet, which might be burned in the next demonstration," a strong possibility. About 500 bank branches around the country have been burned by mobs. Most remaining branches have been closed for weeks. Besides, cash is short. As a result, people no longer want to keep money in banks, preferring to hide it at home.

Such doubts underlie Mr. Shahabi's pessimism, and his position at National Investment Co. gives him an excellent overview of industrial conditions in Iran. His closed-end investment company holds equity stakes — generally ranging from 5 percent to 9 percent — in 142 industrial companies and eight banks, and it has directors on many of their boards.

"At least 30 percent of these companies are in real trouble, with all operations at a complete standstill," he says. "Every company is hurt in some way, through inability to get energy to run plants, through raw-material shortages, through collapse of sales outlets."

**Industry Shrugs Off Latest Price Hike****U.S. Using Less Oil Per Unit of Output**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — U.S. industry is shrugging off the latest price increase from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, indicating both that the increase was expected and budgeted for and that industry has made big strides in lowering energy consumption per unit of output since the Arab oil embargo five years ago.

By Oct. 1 the price of oil from OPEC will be 14.5 percent more costly than it was last year, with an average 10-percent increase for the year. But the rise will only add to conservation efforts, companies say.

Industry has become 10-to-15 percent more energy efficient as the price of oil has increased five-fold over the past five years, the Energy Department says. Since OPEC's first sharp increase in prices in October 1973, most U.S. companies have been expecting prices to continue rising by at least the rate of inflation, and they have based their energy-conservation plans on this assumption. In fact, OPEC's prices have lagged behind inflation and

the department says U.S. industry is ahead of the game.

Industry's total energy consumption decreased 13 percent for each unit of output between 1973 and 1976 (the most recent year available), according to the Energy Department. As a result, there has been a "decoupling" of the rates of economic growth and of the growth in energy use. Government analysts note that in 1977, energy use increased by about 2 percent, while the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, grew 5 percent. Historically, the two have been roughly equal.

[For 1978, U.S. demand for petroleum products alone rose only 1.4 percent from 1977, the smallest increase in recent years, the American Petroleum Institute estimated today. Reuters reported. Demand averaged 18.7 million barrels daily (MBD), compared with 18.4 MBD in 1977. Demand for petroleum products rose 6.9 percent in 1976 and 5 percent in 1977. Petroleum imports declined 7.1 percent in the year, it said. December imports were 8.4 percent higher than a year

ago, but full year imports fell to 8.1 MBD from 8.7 MBD in 1977.]

Companies have found that in many cases, their energy savings have been obtained by installing insulation, improving boiler efficiency and similar measures described by the department as "cheap insurance." Some energy consultants believe that many such minimal conservation efforts can still be made, particularly with the added incentive of the latest OPEC increase. But many companies insist they have gone about as far as they can go without spending large sums.

Certainly, future conservation efforts are likely to be much more complicated and expensive. A Bethlehem Steel spokesman notes that "outside of capital expenditures for new plants, there's no significant improvement (in energy savings) coming," he says. A spokesman for Aluminum Co. of America says it is impossible to predict how high OPEC oil prices would have to go before major capital expenditures for energy conservation to become economically feasible.

However, not all companies have been reducing their reliance on oil through conservation. Many have simply invested in equipment that will also burn natural gas, which is no longer in short supply due, in part, to the enactment of the energy bill in November which freed large amounts of natural gas for interstate sale. Some companies are trying to ease their energy costs by drilling their own natural-gas wells.

Some companies have tried to reduce their energy bills by switching to coal, which in many areas is considerably cheaper than oil. However, because coal-freight rates have been rising, many companies say they do not know how much of an oil-price increase would be necessary to make it feasible to convert plants to coal.

**U.S.  
Company  
Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

| Chase Manhattan*   |        |        |  |
|--|--------|--------|--|
| 4th Quarter  | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue  | 58.70  | 36.20  |  |
| Operating Profit   | 1.87   | 1.06   |  |
| Net Income   | 57.90  | 37.00  |  |
| Per Share  | 1.64   | 1.09   |  |
| Honeywell  |        |        |  |
| 4th Quarter  | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue  | 197.20 | 123.20 |  |
| Operating Profit   | 5.59   | 3.71   |  |
| Net Income   | 195.10 | 127.00 |  |
| Per Share  | 5.53   | 3.83   |  |
| * The quarterly dividend has been raised to 40 cents from 35 cents a share, payable Feb. 15. |        |        |  |
| Heublein   |        |        |  |
| 3rd Quarter  | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue  | 494.50 | 443.80 |  |
| Operating Profit   | 20.70  | 16.80  |  |
| Net Income   | 20.70  | 16.80  |  |
| Per Share  | 0.97   | 0.79   |  |
| 6 months   |        |        |  |
| Revenue  | 923.10 | 831.90 |  |
| Operating Profit   | 38.30  | 31.30  |  |
| Net Income   | 38.30  | 31.30  |  |
| Per Share  | 1.80   | 1.47   |  |

| Honeywell        |        |        |  |
|------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 4th Quarter      | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue          | 1,030  | 831.60 |  |
| Operating Profit | 76.06  | 48.64  |  |
| Net Income       | 76.06  | 48.64  |  |
| Per Share        | 3.54   | 2.32   |  |
| Year             |        |        |  |
| Revenue          | 3,550  | 2,910  |  |
| Operating Profit | 201.36 | 145.12 |  |
| Net Income       | 201.36 | 145.12 |  |
| Per Share        | 9.41   | 6.90   |  |

| Olin             |        |        |  |
|------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 4th Quarter      | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue          | 408.60 | 353.00 |  |
| Operating Profit | 14.70  | 9.40   |  |
| Net Income       | 14.70  | 9.40   |  |
| Per Share        | 0.62   | 0.39   |  |
| Year             |        |        |  |
| Revenue          | 1,600  | 1,500  |  |
| Operating Profit | 62.80  | 78.10  |  |
| Net Income       | 62.80  | 78.10  |  |
| Per Share        | 2.62   | 3.24   |  |

| Stauffer Chemical |        |        |  |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 4th Quarter       | 1978   | 1977   |  |
| Revenue           | 324.50 | 275.20 |  |
| Operating Profit  | 33.80  | 32.40  |  |
| Net Income        | 33.80  | 32.40  |  |
| Per Share         | 1.54   | 1.49   |  |
| Year              |        |        |  |
| Revenue           | 1,330  | 1,230  |  |
| Operating Profit  | 126.00 | 116.00 |  |
| Net Income        | 126.00 | 116.00 |  |
| Per Share         | 5.76   | 5.32   |  |

**Panel Urges  
Increase in  
Competition****Antitrust Study Hits  
'Monopoly Power'**

By Carole Shiffrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP) — A presidential study commission on antitrust laws wound up its work with a unanimous vote yesterday on a final report containing more than 50 recommendations on ways to expedite complex antitrust cases and increase competition in the nation's economy.

The recommendations include:

- Amending the Sherman Act to make it easier to prove that companies are attempting to monopolize markets.

- Urging Congress to determine whether the government should be able to sue to break up large corporations having "persistent monopoly power" without having to prove deliberate anticompetitive conduct.

- Exhorting judges to manage major cases effectively so that they may go to trial sooner.

- Amending the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to make it clear that judges may be allowed to impose sanctions for delays caused by excessive and uncooperative conduct by attorneys.

- Eliminating, after a brief transition period, Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of entry, rates and mergers in the trucking industry. Wherever feasible, competition should be substituted for regulation of railroads as well.

- Repealing or substantially reducing in scope other antitrust immunities enjoyed by the insurance, agriculture, and ocean shipping industries.

- Enacting legislation requiring regulatory agencies to give greater weight to competitive considerations in their decision-making.

Fully half of the commission's recommendations involved ways of expediting complex antitrust cases. The longest running of them all — the government's massive antitrust suit against International Business Machines — is 10 years old today.

"Many of the recommendations can be implemented immediately if the courts are willing, if lawyers are flexible and willing, and interested persons and groups help us spread the word," John Shenfield, the assistant attorney general for antitrust, who served as the commission's chairman, said during yesterday's half-hour final meeting.

The report of the 22-member National Commission for the Review of Antitrust Laws and Procedures is scheduled for delivery to President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell Monday. It will have been completed within its six-month time limit and slightly under its budget, Mr. Shenfield said.

**Charges Raised  
By Smith Barney**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — In a move that could start a new round of brokerage-rate increases for individual investors at major securities firms, Smith Barney confirmed yesterday industry reports that beginning next week it would increase by 2.5 percent its commissions on "retail" trades, or those commonly done by individuals.

A spokesman for the 86-branch firm said the increase, prompted by a need "to keep up with costs," would add about \$1 in commissions to each trade of \$2,000. Smith Barney also will adopt the policy of rounding off the commission charge to the nearest dollar.

Meanwhile, Loeb, Rhoades, Hornblower & Co. denied yesterday a wave of Wall Street rumors that it is seeking a merger partner and is having financial problems, but disclosed that it has received a capital-bolstering \$8-million loan.

**Honda Denies Reports**

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Honda Motor said today it will assemble 750 to 1,000 cc motorcycles in the United States starting in July, but denied that it planned to relocate all of its Japanese-based production units for large motorcycles to the U.S. plant to counter problems caused by the yen's sharp appreciation (HT, Jan. 17).

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**U.S. Factory Output,  
Personal Income Up**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — U.S. personal income and industrial production increased sharply in December as the economy ended 1978 on a strong note, the government said today.

The Federal Reserve reported that the country's mines, utilities and factories increased their output by a seasonally adjusted 0.6 percent in December, the same as in November and stronger than the 0.5-percent increases in September and October. The government is scheduled to release tomorrow a report on the economy's fourth quarter, which administration officials say may show economic growth at an annual rate of 5 percent.

The average American increased income from wages, dividends or government payments by 1.1 percent last month from the previous month, when income rose 1 percent, the Commerce Department reported. It said personal income for the year increased by 11.7 percent, not adjusted for inflation. Dividend income rose 1.5 percent in the month to an adjusted \$52.6 billion annual rate following November's 1-percent gain.

The production index stood at 150.4 percent of the 1967 average, up from 149.5 percent in November and 7.7 percent ahead of a year earlier. Output of consumer goods increased 0.5 percent in the month following a similar gain in November, with the strongest gains in home appliances. Automobile production declined more than 4 percent to an annual rate of 9.3 million cars and trucks from a 9.7-million rate the previous month.

The Fed said the total products index rose by 0.7 percent in the month, as it did in November, while the production of final products rose by 0.6 percent, also the same as in November.

The durable goods index rose by 0.1 percent following November's 0.49-percent gain. Production of nondurable goods increased by 0.5 percent following a 0.6 percent increase while the production of business equipment increased 0.8 percent, accelerating from 0.6 percent.

Production of intermediate products increased 0.8 percent after rising 0.7 percent in November while the output of construction supplies increased by 0.9 percent after a 0.7-percent gain the previous month. Production of energy materials rose moderately as coal production continued to increase sharply, the report said.

Industrial output for the year grew by a strong 7.7 percent, compared with the 5-percent increase in 1977, the board said.

The Commerce Department also reported housing starts fell in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.13 million units from 2.16 million in November. For 1978, housing starts rose to 2.02 million units, up 1.6 percent from 1977's 1.99 million units. The issue of building permits fell to 1.68 million in December from 1.72 million in November.

**NYSE Prices Off Slightly  
After Late Firming Trend**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters) — Late firming by the dollar on assurances of continued Bundesbank support for the U.S. currency allowed New York Stock Exchange prices to finish with small losses in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.39 to 834.20 after being off about six points earlier. Declining issues led advances 857 to 591 on volume of 25.31 million shares, off from the 30.34 million yesterday.

Some short covering and buying to cover option positions contributed to the late firming trend, an analyst said. Friday is the last day to trade January options which expire Saturday. Analysts also noted that the personal income and industrial production figures released today were encouraging.

Additionally, Carter administration officials said the fiscal 1980 budget will show a \$29-billion deficit, slightly below President Carter's \$30-billion target.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported U.S. capacity use rose 0.2 of a percentage point in December to a seasonally adjusted 85.9 percent, following a 0.2-point increase in November. The December increase left capacity utilization at its highest level since June 1974, and 2.9 points above the year-earlier level. Utilization is now 2.1 percentage points below the all-time high reached in 1973.

Gaming shares were again among the most active issues. Bally Manufacturing topped the active list spurring 3 1/2 to 60. Ramada Inns added 3/4 to 1 1/4. Caesars World 1 1/4 to 34 1/2 and Del E. Webb 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Chase Manhattan spurred 1 1/2 to 32 1/2 after raising its dividend and announcing higher fourth quarter

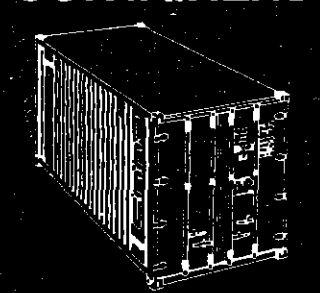
**Baltimore Well  
Has Gas 'Show'**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ) — A stratigraphic test well being drilled in the Baltimore area about 94 miles southwest of Atlantic City, N.J., has encountered a "show" of gas with a possibility of condensate or oil also being present. Standard Oil of California is the operator for a group of oil companies.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****U.S. Plans Suit Against Kerkorian**

The Justice Department says it plans to go ahead with its antitrust suit against Kirk Kerkorian despite the refusal of a federal judge to block the efforts of the Las Vegas financier to acquire 25.5 percent of Columbia Pictures. Mr. Kerkorian personally and through his wholly-owned venture-capital firm, Tracinda Investment Corp., owns 48 percent of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Tracinda acquired 5.5 percent of Columbia last fall for \$9.7 million and on Tuesday completed its \$24-a-share offer for an additional 1.75 million common shares. The Justice Department argues that the acquisition would violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act by reducing competition in production and distribution of motion pictures. Mr. Kerkorian has asserted that his acquisition of the stock, making him Columbia's biggest single shareholder, was an investment only.

**Pan Am Has 24% of National**

Pan American World Airways now holds 24.1 percent of the stock of National Airlines, bought at an average cost of \$33.67 per share, or \$69.9 million overall, Pan Am chairman William Seawell reports. Pan Am is in a three-way battle to acquire National with Texas International Airlines and Eastern Air-

lines. National and Pan Am have signed a merger agreement calling for a price of \$41 a share, or a total of \$350 million. Eastern has entered a competing bid of \$50 a share. Mr. Seawell says that hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Board involving the bids are nearly completed and that a decision by the hearing judge is expected in March. Mr. Seawell adds that if the proposed merger does not take place, Pan Am would seek investments in other areas, noting that an obvious starting base would be the hotel and food service sector, in which the company already has some operations.

**Babcock Cuts Stake in French Firm**

The Babcock & Wilcox engineering group of Britain has reduced its 21-percent stake in Cie. Industrielle et Financiere Babcock Fives of France to around 4.5 percent. Babcock Fives, a holding company with electro-mechanical engineering interests, says the shares have been acquired by a certain number of institutional and French investors. With a 28-percent interest in Babcock Fives, Ste. Nouvelle de Participations Financieres, a member of the Paribas banking group, remains the French group's major shareholder.



(Continued on Page 9)

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**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1979**

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**ASSOCIATES CORPORATION  
OF NORTH AMERICA**

### Consolidated Balance Sheet

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| <b>LIABILITIES</b> |            |
| Accounts payable   | 100        |
| Notes payable      | 100        |
| Accruals           | 100        |
| Other liabilities  | 100        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>400</b> |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| NOTES PAYABLE unsecured short term ..... | \$1,201,5 |
|--|-----------|

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: 250 Carpenter Freeway, P. O. Box 222822, Dallas Texas 75222

• Associates Capital Corporation, 47 Sheppard Avenue East, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5X5



**NEW YORK, Jan. 17** — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

| Commodity and unit                     | Wed    | Year Ago |
|--|--------|----------|
| <b>FOODS</b>                           |        |          |
| Cocoa beans, lb.                       | N.Q.   | N.Q.     |
| Coffee, Santos, lb.                    | 1.35   | 2.10     |
| <b>TEXTILES</b>                        |        |          |
| Printed cloth 44-46 in. wide           | 0.44   | 0.44     |
| <b>METALS</b>                          |        |          |
| Steel billets (P.M.), ton              | 288.00 | 290.00   |
| Iron 3 P.M., Philad., ton              | 222.00 | 214.75   |
| Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lb.             | 91.00  | 71.75    |
| Lead, 100 lb.                          | 0.40   | 0.33     |
| Copper, 100 lb.                        | 0.40   | 0.33     |
| Aluminum, 100 lb.                      | 0.40   | 0.33     |
| Gold, 100 lb.                          | 0.40   | 0.33     |
| <b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>               |        |          |
| Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1977) | 92.50  | 96.00    |
| Jan. 17, 1979                          | 92.50  | 96.00    |
| 1 - Final                              |        |          |
| 1 - Nominal                            |        |          |

## U.S. Commodity Prices

### NEW YORK FUTURES

January 17, 1979

Open High Low Close Chgs.

**MAINE POTATOES**

30,000 lbs. per lb.

Jan 1 5.85 5.91 5.84 5.91 -0.04

Mar 6.10 6.19 6.10 6.19 -0.02

May 6.30 6.38 6.30 6.38 -0.02

Est. sales: 2,227; sales Tues. 1,454

Total open interest: 12,618; up 330 from Mon.

**COFFEE "C"**

37,500 lbs. cents per lb.

Jan 1 129.00 130.00 129.75 129.98 -0.21

Mar 130.00 131.00 130.75 130.98 -0.21

May 131.00 132.00 131.75 131.98 -0.21

Est. sales: 1,400; sales Tues. 1,417

Total open interest: 7,488; up 62 from Mon.

**COTTON, No. 2**

50,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Jan 1 43.50 44.00 43.50 43.50 -0.00

Mar 44.00 44.50 44.00 44.00 -0.00

May 44.50 45.00 44.50 44.50 -0.00

Est. sales: 7,500; sales Tues. 4,467

Total open interest: 37,065; up 114 from Mon.

**COPPER**

25,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Jan 1 72.50 73.00 72.50 72.50 -0.10

Mar 73.00 73.50 73.00 73.00 -0.10

May 73.50 74.00 73.50 73.50 -0.10

Est. sales: 8,700; sales Tues. 8,749

Total open interest: 54,447; up 878 from Mon.

**WHEAT**

5,000 bushels per bu.

Jan 1 3.25 3.30 3.25 3.25 -0.05

Mar 3.30 3.35 3.30 3.30 -0.05

May 3.35 3.40 3.35 3.35 -0.05

Est. sales: 2,500; sales Tues. 4,512

Total open interest: 70,025; up 4, 720 from Mon.

**IMM Futures**

January 17, 1979

Open High Low Close Chgs.

**SWISS FRANC**

Jan 1 0.6715 0.6725 0.6715 0.6715 -0.0005

June 0.6725 0.6735 0.6725 0.6725 -0.0005

Dec 0.6735 0.6745 0.6735 0.6735 -0.0005

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**DEUTSCHE MARK**

Jan 1 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 -0.0000

June 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 -0.0000

Dec 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 0.5000 -0.0000

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**STERLING**

Jan 1 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 -0.0000

June 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 -0.0000

Dec 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 1.9900 -0.0000

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**CANADIAN DOLLAR**

Jan 1 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 -0.0000

June 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 -0.0000

Dec 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 0.7200 -0.0000

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**MARKET SUMMARY**

January 17, 1979

Open High Low Close Chgs.

**NYSE Most Actives**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**DOW JONES AVERAGES**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**STANDARD & POORS**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**NYSE INDEX**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**American Most Actives**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Volume (in millions)**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Declined**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**New Issues**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**American Most Actives**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Volume (in millions)**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Declined**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**New Issues**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**American Most Actives**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Volume (in millions)**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Declined**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**New Issues**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**American Most Actives**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Volume (in millions)**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Est. sales: 1,000; sales Tues. 1,000

Total open interest: 1,000; up 100 from Mon.

**Declined**

Jan 1 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

June 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00

Dec 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 -0.00



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- Fluency in English is essential and a working knowledge in French would be an advantage.

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stating professional experience and educational background.  
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